THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Invitation to West German Industrialists to invest in India

1628. SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister during his recent visit to West Germany (FRG) met German industrialists and investors and invited them to invest more in India;

(b) what were the difficulties pointed out by the West German industrialists and investors in this regard; and

(c) what assurances have been given by the Prime Minister to remove their difficulties and make the produre easier?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c) The Prime Minister in his address to the German industrialists in Bonn on 7-6-1988 stated that India welcomes foreign investment in areas which will benefit our economy and help us reach our long term goals. Particularly, encouragement will be given to investment which brings in new technology or makes a special contribution to exports. In regard to procedures and clearances, he point-ed out that while we have made them simpler and quicker generally, Government of India would look into specific problems of foreign investors and set in motion a system to solve them quickly.

Export of Tobacco through STC

1629. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any study as to why the State Trading Corporation has consistently failed to export large quantities of tobacco even to the State purchasing agencies in socialist countries whereas private exporters have been successfully doing it for years;

(b) if so, what are the findings; and

(c) if no study of the kind has been made, whether Government propose to initiate such study in the interest tobacco growers of the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) to (c) Export of tobacco is under OGL. The buyers including that of socialist countries prefer to purchase directly from exporters/traders/manufacturers with whom they have long established trading relationship.

During discussions with these countries, Government try to pursuade them to buy as much tobacco as possible from India.

STC also make efforts to sell tobacco as part of their normal activities. No specific studies have been made.

People killed by Terrorists

1630. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of people killed by terrorists and the number of terrorists killed in police encounters in the country during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Collection of Wealth Tax and Gift Tax

1631. SHRI BEKAL UTSAHI:

DR. RATNAKAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that collections of Wealth Tax and Gift Tax have considerably gone down during the last three years; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b) During the first two years of the last three years, there has been an increase in the Wealth Tax collections. However, the Wealth Tax collections have considerably gone down in the year 1987-88. This is mainly because of the fact that the Wealth Tax rates were drastically slashed by the Finance Act, 1985. The impact of the above rates could not be felt in the assessment years 1985-86 and 1986-87 because of the amnesty scheme. Since the amnesty scheme came to an end on 31-3-1987 the collection during 1987-88 has come down. There is also some decline in the collection figures of Gift Tax in the year 1986-87 and 1987-88 as shown below:—

(in crores of Rupees)

Year	Wealth-tax collections	Gift-tax collections
1983-84	93	9
1984-85	107	11
1985-86	153	12
1986-87	174	9
1987-88	99.47* (*Provisional)	8.11*

The decline in the Gift Tax collection in the year 1986-87 and 1987-88 is owing to the fact that Estate Duty has been abolished in respect of deaths occurring on or after 16-3-1985. And the making of gifts is no longer a device of Tax Planning to avoid heavy Estate Duty at higher slabs of principal value. The enhancement of maximum exemption limit considerably from Rs. 5000/- to Rs. 20,000/- w.e.f; 1-4-1987 in the Gift Tax Act has also contributed to the decline in respect of Gift Tax collection.

"Time Window" scheme for collection of tax arrears

1632. SHRI BEKAL UTSAHI:

DR. RATNAKAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to introduce a scheme named "Time Window" for collection of arrears to enable the tax payers to pay the taxes within a stipulated time with reduced interest; and

(b) if so, what are the main features of the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main features of the Scheme are as under:—

(i) the scheme will be in operation from 1-7-1988 to 30-9-1988.

(ii) the scheme will be applicable to all income-tax demands certificated to the Tax Recovery Officers upto 31-3-1986.

(iii) the tax payers are entitled to a rebate of 50 per cent of the interest chargeable u/s 220(2) of the income-tax Act if they make the full payment of arrear demand indicated in (ii) above together with 50 per cent of the interest during the period stated in sub-para (i).

1633. [*Transferred to the* 19*the August* 1988].

Japantse investments in India

1634. SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan has suggested major changes in policy framework for foreign investment in India, particularly dilution of the FERA and MRTP to enthuse Japanese investment in a big way; and

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction to this suggestion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Unauthorised ganja plantation

1635. SHRI V. GOPALSAMY:

SHRI T. R. BALU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many raids were conducted by the Central Narcotics Bureau so far during the current year in each State to destroy ganja plantation;

(b) what was the estimated area covered under ganja plantation as detected by the Bureau in each State and what was the approximate market price of the product to be acquired out of this plantation, Statewise; and

(c) what steps are being taken to ensure that ganja cultivation is not allowed in any part of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) Four operations in Kerala and one in Tamilnadu, for destruction of illicit ganja cultivation have so far been co-ordinated by the Narcotics Control Bureau during the current year.

(b) Ganja plantations in 327 acres in Kerala and 15 acres in Tamilnadu had been destroyed during the above operations. The approximate estimated illicit market value of the potential dry ganja which would have been yielded by these plantations is Rs. 53.06 crores for Kerala and Rs. 1.87 crores in Tamilnadu.

(c) The ganja cultivation, save for medical or scientific purposes, will be banned by the Government by the end of 1989. States and Union Territories have already been informed of the same and requested to take necessary action in this regard. The Narcotics Control Bureau and other central enforcement agencies like Customs and Central Excise are also undertaking operations to identify and destroy illicit cultivation of cannabis.

Sarkaria Committee on the status of Delhi

1636. SHRI V. GOPALSAMY:

SHRI T. R. BALU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) when Government appointed Sarkaria Committee to determine the status of Delhi;

(b) what were its terms of reference;

(c) how much expenditure has been incurred in this regard as on date; and

(d) whether the report has been submitted; if not, by when it is expected to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b) A Committee known as 'The Committee on the Reorganisation of the Delhi set-up' was appointed under the Chairmanship of Justice R. S. Sarkaria on the 24 Decem-

ber, 1987 with the following terms of reference:—

(i) To study the drawbacks if any in the efficient functioning of the existing administrative and municipal authorities in Delhi more specifically the Metropolitan Council, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the New Delhi Municipal Committee, the Cantonment Board, the Delhi Development Authority, The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking, the Delhi Transport Corporation, and the Delhi Milk Supply;

(ii) to examine the nature and extent of the overlapping of functions, if any, and the difficulties experienced by the common man in his day to day dealing with such authorities;

(iii) to make recommendations keeping in view (i) and (ii) above regarding rationalisation or reorganisation or streamlining of the administrative and municipal set up with a view to (a) ensuring efficiency and effectiveness in the functioning of various authorities by such modifications in structures as may be necessary so as to have a cohesive and coordinated set up with properly defined spheres of authority for each of them (b) avoiding overlapping of functions between various authorities by bringing about adequate decentralisation of powers and clear-cut demarcation of functions and responsibility and (c) securing all round improvement in providing services to the public and for quicker redressal of public grievances;

(iv) to make recommendations for amendments to existing laws or enactment of a new law wherever necessary;

(v) to make such other suggestions or recommendations as the Committee may consider necessary to secure the objective.

(c) a sum of Rs. 9,06,024/- has been incurred upto 30 June, 1988.

(d) The Committee is expected to submit its report before 31 December, 1988.

Report of Reserve Bank on cotton growing farmers

1637. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:

SHRI SHANKER SINH VAGHELA:

DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI:

SHRI YALLA SESI BHUSHANA RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank had constituted high powered committee under its Deputy Governor, Dr. P. D. Ojha to examine the financial problems of the cotton-growing farmers of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, etc. so as to stop repetition of the cases of suicides by the suffering cotton-growing farmers of these areas;

(b) if so, what are its recommendations and what is government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether Government propose to implement them in Andhra Pradesh and other States so that the farmers get the benefit before the next cotton crop season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c) A High Powered Committee headed by Dr. P. D. Ojha, Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India was constituted by the Government of India to look into the problems relating to Cotton Growers in the two districts of Andhra Pradesh *viz*, Guntur and Prakasam. The Committee has submitted its report and suggested following short-term and long-term measures:

Short-term measures:

(i) Moratorium for repayment for two years may be given by banks as a special case to all affected farmers in these two districts irrespective of the

number of bad crop years. This facility is however, to be extended on the merits of each case.

(ii) Interest on short-term loan payable by small and marginal farmers should not exceed the principal amount.

(iii) A short-term loan of all affected farmers should be converted into medium term loan having repayment period of 3-5 years and the banks should charge simple rate of interest on converted loan accounts.

(iv) In the case gold loans, the ornaments pledged should be auctioned only as a last resort and that too after having the approval of the higher officials.

(v) The banks should extend loans for allied activities *i.e.* dairy, poultry to supplement the income of the affected farmers.

(vi) The consumption loan facility upto Rs. 500 should be given to affected farmers.

Long-term measures:

(i) ICAR should develop white fly/helothis resistent varieties of cotton.

(ii) The Government should ensure availability of effective pesticide even if it may require import of some chemicals.

(iii) A Board at National level for regulating the cotton production and marketing may be set up as in the case of tobacco and jute.

(iv) Measures should be taken to increase irrigation facilities in the two districts. The farmer should be educated to diversify the cropping pattern instead of concentrating on cotton. The State Government should take effective measures for checking the supply of spurious pesticides by taking exemplary stern action against delinguent.

Based on the recommendations of the High Powered Committee, RBI has issued necessary instructions to banks for providing relief to cotton growers of the two affected districts *viz.* Guntur and Prakasam. The instructions issued by RBI vide their letter dated 29-6-88 inter-alia provide for the following facilities.

1. The banks as a special case should defer recovery of principal as well as interest from the affected farmers for a period of two years or till the next normal year whichever is earlier.

2. Banks should not charge penal interest nor should they compound the interest on dues postponed.

3. Banks should stop auctioning of gold ornaments pledged with them. Such action be taken as a last resort and that too after obtaining clearance from higher levels.

4. Banks may extend consumption loan facilities upto Rs. 500/- per family.

Agreement with Swiss Government for Secret Assets

1638. SHRI KAILASH PATI MISHRA:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in September last, the Government of India and Switzerland had agreed on the draft of an accord enabling India to secure Swiss help for lifting their bank's secrecy in investigation of certain offences; if so, what steps were taken in this regard in the following months;

(b) whether in November last the Swiss Minister of Justice Ms. Koop said in Washington that the Government of India had yet to ask for any specific information from the Swiss Government if so, what are the facts thereof; and

(c) on which date the names of banks and of the companies holding Swiss accounts and also the account numbers relating to the Bofors pay-off were published; on these clues, whether Government filed an FIR about swindling and fraudu-

lent management of Indian money and ask for specific information from Switzerland; if so, what are the dates and if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c) A team comprising representatives of Deptt. of Economic Affairs, Ministry of External Affairs, Central Bureau of Investigation and the Reserve Bank of India visited Berne (Switzerland) in September, 1987, to discuss the draft of an agreement of mutual assistance in criminal matters between the Govts. of India and Switzerland.

Government have decided that letters be exchanged between the two Governments. Our Mission in Berne has been suitably advised to make arrangement for the exchange of letters.

Unless the proposed letters are exchanged between the two Govts., it is not feasible for the Govt. of India to approach the Swiss Government for obtaining any information in this regard.

Robbing of passengers by Scooter Rickshaw drivers

1639. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration are aware of the report lodged recently by two students from England who had come to Delhi to study the conditions of the blind, about their having been robbed of their valuables and money by a scooter rickshaw driver whom they hired at the Indira Gandhi International Airport;

(b) what action has been taken in the matter; and

(c) what system is proposed to check such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No such incident has been reported to Delhi Police.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Frequent checking of scooter rickshaw drivers's done by Delhi Police especially during odd hours. Police pickets have also been set up at important scooter rickshaw/Taxi stands. Complaints cards are also given to passengers.

Refusal by Delhi Police Officers to testify before Goswamy-Wadhava Committee

1640. SHRI V. NARANASAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Police Officers refused to give testimony before the Goswamy-Wadhava Committee which is inquiring into the incident that took place at Tis-Hazari court some time back;

(b) what were the main reasons for the police officials refusal to give evidence before the Committee; and

(c) by when the Report of the Goswamy-Wadhava Committee is likely to be submitted to Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir. Four police officers, refused to take the oath and to make a statement regarding the incidents which are the subject matter of inquiry.

(b) Two police officers have filed special leave petitions/writs in the Supreme Court challenging the validity of the procedure adopted by the Committee. The matter is sub-judice.

(c) The extended term of the Committee is upto 22nd August 1988.

Grant of cash assistance to Marine products exporters

1641. SHRI YASHWANT SINHA:

SHRI ASHOK NATH VERMA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently issued guidelines regarding grant of cash assistance to be given to exporters;

(b) whether his Ministry has recently increased cash assistance in the cases of submarine products exporters;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(d) whether the Marine Products Export Development Authority had made proposals to fix the rate of cash assistance on marine products in 1982; and

(e) if so, what are the reasons to violate its own guidelines and increase or make changes in the cash assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSHI): (a) CCS for various items has been fixed with reference to some principles.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) the rates of CCS on various items were fixed in accordance with the general principles in this regard.

Drugs/Narcotics seized in Delhi

1642. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated quantity of drugs/narcotics (with value) seized in Delhi since the beginning of the year (till date) and how does it compare with the quantity of drugs/narcotics (with value) seized in the Capital during the corresponding period in the previous year;

(b) what are the details of the drug-peddlars arrested so far stating their *modus operandi* in running the illegal trade; and

(c) in what manner the stocks of drugs seized are disposed of and what measures ensure that the drugs seized are not recycled stating the instances, if any, of the recycling of the seized drugs that have come to Government's notice and the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Details regarding drugs seized by Delhi Police are contained in the statement attached. See Appendix CXLVII, Annexure No. 67].

(b) 778 persons were arrested under Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act 1985 during the period from 1st January 1988 to 30th June 1988. The *modus operandi* of the accused persons was to purchase the contraband in large quantity and to sell it in retail.

(c) In Delhi, the confiscated stock of narcotics which is deposited in District Malkhana is destroyed by burning in the presence of Magistrates. The seized property is stored under double lock. No case of recycling of seized narcotics from Malkhana has come to the notice of Delhi Administration.

Terrorist training centres in Pakistan

1643. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has established seven centres to motivate

and train Khalistan protagonists for terrorist activities in India;

(b) if so whether this confession was made by some of the arrested terrorists;

(c) if so, whether during the talks with the Pak officials these facts were brought to their notice;

(d) if so, whether all these centres have been dismantled by Pak after the talks; and

(e) if not, what are the other steps Government propose to take to meet the threat of Pakistan's continued support to the extremists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (e) Government is aware that a number of centres have been set up by Pakistan to motivate and train Khalistan protagonists for terrorist activities in India. This has also been supported by the confession made by some of the terrorists. Pakistan's involvement in training Sikh extremists and setting up of training centres for the purpose has been brought to the notice of Pakistan on many occasions and recently at Home Secretaries' level talks in May, 1988 and Foreign Secretaries' level talks in June, 1988. The Government of India are pursuing the matter with the Government of Pakistan at various levels. The Government of India has no information that these training centres have been dismantled by Pakistan.

Income Tax raids

1644. SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the time taken by the Income Tax Department to take further action in respect of a search and seizure raid carried out by the Department;

(b) what is the total number of raids carried out by the Income Tax Department during the financial year 1986-87 and the estimated value of the cash and other assets that were seized and the hidden assessed income disclosed; and

(c) what is the total number of these raids in respect of which further action has been taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) In all Income-tax search cases, further action commences immediately after the search. Scrutiny of seized documents and follow-up investigation are conducted and the Investigation Wing of the Income-tax Department hands over the case to the Assessing Officer. In cases where valuable assets are seized during the search, the Assessing Officer is statutorily required to pass an order within 120 days of the search in a summary manner, estimating unaccounted income and calculating the consequential liability to taxes, interest and penalty. Based on the liability so worked out, the Officer has to order retention or release of assets seized. The assessment proceedings in search cases are also completed expeditiously and in any case within the statutory period of two years from the end of the relevant assessment year.

(b) During the financial year 1986-87 the Income-tax Department conducted 7054 searches resulting in the seizure of *prima-facie* unaccounted assets worth approximately Rs. 100.70 crores. During the period 10.9.1986 to 31.3.1987, the persons searched had admitted concealment of income to the tune of Rs. 36.85 crores in the statements given at the time of search. The amended provisions of the Income-tax Act providing for such admissions, without attracting penal provisions, came into effect from 10.9.1986.

(c) Appropriate further action has been taken in all the cases where searches were conducted during the financial year 1986-87.

Establishment of gems and jewels park in Rajasthan

1645. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Diamond Corporation of India propose to establish a gems and jewels park in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, a Public Limited Company known as the Diamond & Gem Development Corporation, recently incorporated under section 25 of the Indian Companies Act proposes to set up a Gemstone Industrial Park in Jaipur. The Park, being financed on self-financing basis by the shareholder units is expected to be constructed in two phases.

Decline in Export of Cashew Kernel

1646. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a set back in the export of cashew kernel;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to improve the situation;

(c) what have been the export figures relating to cashew kernel for the last two years; and

(d) what are the projections for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) Exports of cashew kernels during 1987-88 showed a marginal fall as against the record export during 1986-87.

(b) To step up export of cashew, Government has been granting CCS @8 per cent on export of cashewnuts in consumer packs of 1 Kg. or less. Import replenishment @ 10 per cent on exports of cashew kernals is also being granted. Besides this, the Cashew Export Promotion Council, undertakes export promotional measures by way of sending trade delegations and participation in fairs and exhibitions abroad.

(c) Exports of cashew kernals from India in the last two years have been as follows:

Year	Q y. (MTS)	Value (Rs. Crores)
1986-87*	41759	334.10
1987-88*	36937	322.7

*(Provisional)

(d) The international market for cashew has been fluctuating and the prices are yet to stabilise. Since the current price levels are lower than those prevailing during 1987-88, the volume of export will have to be more to maintain the exports earnings during 1988-89.

Import of oil against outstanding amount from Nigeria

1647. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge amounts are outstanding against Nigeria towards exports made to that country;

(b) whether import of oil is being considered against these outstandings; and

(c) whether a similar deal has also been entered into with Libya and Iraq?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. About Rs 47 crores were outstanding in Nigeria as on 30.11.87.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Some Indian companies have individually entered into arrangements with Brega National Oil Company of Libya for release of crude oil against pending bills.

A part of crude oil is to be imported from Iraq during 1988-89 is to be adjusted against Indian dues of Indian companies in that country.

Cases filed against farmers in Andhra Pradesh for recovery of loans

1648. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Public Sector Banks have filed numerous court cases against small and marginal farmers in Andhra Pradesh for recovery of crop loans;

(b) whether it is a also a fact that many farmers have also been arrested and put behind the bars; and

(c) if so, whether it is the Government's policy to take such harsh measures instead of helping the farmers to come out of their problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

Crisis in the Cashew Industry

@1649. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Cashew Industry in the Southern States of the country have been facing serious crisis;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Central Government propose to take any steps to save this industry by giving financial help; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) and (b) Difficulties under the Monopoly Procurement Scheme introduced by the Government of Kerala and the consequent reluctance on the part of traders to lift cashewnuts together with lower international prices may have an adverse effect on exports of cashew kernels.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal under consideration. There is a continuing interaction between the Govt., the Cashew Export Promotion Council and the industry to ensure exports.

Extension of term of Sarkaria Committee

1650. SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons for extending the term of the Sarkaria Committee on reorganisation of Delhi set-up; and

(b) whether the Home Ministry has fixed any definite time for the submission of final report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b) The Committee have circulated a questionnaire to elicit the opinion of political parties, Government offices/Ministries and important individuals, to enable them to formulate their recommendations. Because of the volume of work involved it has been decided to extend the period for submission of the report by the Committee upto 31st December, 1988.

Setting up of spinning mills in Orissa

1651. SHRI SUBAS MOHANTY Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any application from private sector to set up spinning mills in Orissa;

@Previously Unstarred Question 1364, transferred from the 5th August, 1988.

(b) if so, what are the names of such private sector companies; and

(c) what action Government have taken on these applications?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) No new application is pending at present for the grant of an Industrial Licence from Private Sector Spinning Mills in Orissa.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Allocation of funds for Upgradation of Standards of Revenue and District Administration

1652. SHRI SUBAS MOHANTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount earmarked for the upgradation of standards of Revenue and District Administration in the country during the Seventh Plan period;

(b) the amount allocation to different States for the said purpose during the Seventh Plan so far, year-wise; and

(c) the revenue districts in Orissa identified by Union Government for upgradation under this Centrally sponsored scheme of his Ministry and the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): (a) The total allocation for the upgradation of Standards of Revenue and District Administration in the country for 1985—89, is Rs. 2489.34 lakhs.

(b) A statement is enclosed. (*See* below)

(c) In pursuance of the recommendations made by the Eighth Finance Commission and the guidelines issued thereunder, the State Governments are required to submit plans of action for upgradation schemes duly approved by their State-Level Empowered Committees for approval of the Inter-Ministrial Empowered Committee set up by the Government of India. Accordingly, the Government of Orissa submitted plan of action for upgradation schemes under District and Revenue Administration for an outlay of Rs. 317 lakhs and this was approved. Thus it is the State Government which is concerned with the identification of the Districts for upgradation under the recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	Grants allocated for 1985—89				Total 1985—89
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	
1 2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh	134.22	93 97	93.87	39 59	361 55
2. Assam	13.36	9.90	10 47	3.07	36 80
3. Bihar	47.44	35.44	34.69	15 38	132.95
4. Himachal Pradesh	30.05	21.80	21.54	4 80	78 19
5. Jammu & Kashmir	34.66	25 80	25.85	12.81	99 12
6. Kerala	19.90	11.67	12 42	6.96	50.95
7. Madhya Pradesh	108.45	76 47	79 47	30 21	294 60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Manipur	9.12	7.86	7.80	1.16	25.94
9.	Meghalaya	2.21	6 08	0 24	0.25	8 78
10.	Nagaland	12.67	5.85	6.83	4.55	29 90
11.	Orissa.	119.25	81.75	84.75	31 25	317 00
12.	Rajasthan	91.54	67 05	64 20	25 76	248.55
13.	Sikkim	1.06	0 59	0.59	0.30	2 54
14.	Tripura	4.77	7 31	3.15	2 59	17 82
15.	Uttar Pradesh	188.15	129.68	132.68	54.09	504 60
16.	West Bengal	59,30	42.63	42.68	17.39	162.05
17.	Goa	..	..	..	..	60.00*
18.	Mizoram	..	..	..	..	58 00*
	TOTAL :	876.15	623.80	621 23	250.16	2489.34

*For 1987-88

Seizure of foreign goods at Airports

1653. SHRI SUBAS MOHANTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of airports in the country where foreign goods were confiscated by customs officials during the last three years along with the total value of goods so confiscated;

(b) what are the details of goods released and the value thereof *vis-a-vis* the goods still lying confiscated;

(c) whether any complaints regarding replacement of new goods with old and sub-standard goods were received during the last three years and were inquired into; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) Goods of foreign origin worth Rs. 134.78 crores approximately were confiscated by the Customs officials during the last three calender years of 1985, 1986 and 1987 at the international airports of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Trivandrum, Tiruchirapalli, Patna, Varanasi, Goa, Amritsar and Hyderabad.

(b) Goods totally worth Rs. 28.73 crores approximately were released at the international airports of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Trivandrum, Tiruchirapalli, Patna, Varanasi, Goa, Amritsar, and Hyderabad during the period of calender years 1985, 1986 and 1987.

All confiscated goods including those confiscated at the international airports are deposited in the Warehouses. No separate accounts are maintained in these Warehouses of stock of goods confiscated at the international airports. However, goods worth Rs. 130.21 crores were in stock as on 31-12-1987.

(c) No such complaints have been reported.

(d) Does not arise.

Rural credit survey

1654. SHRI K. V. THANGKABALU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a rural credit survey has been recently conducted in the country; and

(b) if so, what is the total amount of credit needed for the rural families as per the survey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that no rural credit survey as such has been recently conducted in the country. However, under the new strategy of 'Service Area Approach' being introduced in the rural lending, branches of banks in the rural and semi-urban centres would be making assessment of credit requirements of the villages in their respective. 'Service Area' after survey of villages located in their areas.

Economic cooperation of EEC for projects

1655. SHRI K. V. THANGKABALU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether European Economic Community (EEC) has undertaken two projects in India as part of its continuing economic cooperation with this country; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Name of Project	Amount alloeated in ECU *Million*	Date of agreement
(i) Kerala Coconut Development Programme	45.0	25-3-88
(ii) Sheep Development Tamil Nadu	6.1	11-4-88
TOTAL :	51.1	

Loans for construction of Hotels

1656. SHRI K. V. THANGKABALU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are criteria for the grant of loans to private entrepreneurs for construction of hotels;

(b) what are the terms and conditions for such loans; and

(c) what is the amount of loans sanctioned during 1987-88 and 1988-89 to each party?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c) The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has reported that the terms and conditions of assistance by the financial institutions to Hotel projects are the same as for other projects assisted by them. Institutions generally follow the norms of debt equity ratio of 2 : 1 and minimum promoters' contribution ranging from 17.5 per cent to 22.5 per cent of the project cost depending upon the location of the project. The rate of interest, commitment charge, security repayment, conversion option, right to appoint nominee etc. are as applicable to any other industrial project assisted by institutions. Hotel units are also eligible for interest rebate of 20 per cent of the interest payments in the year (subject to a floor rate of 10 per cent p.a.) on their foreign exchange

earnings in the year reaching or exceeding 50 per cent/25 per cent of their gross earnings (net of taxes) for 5 star/other categories respectively. Assistance sanctioned by the All-India term lending institutions namely, IDBI, IFCI & ICICI to Hotel projects in the Private Sector during the years 1987-88 and 1988-89 are given below:

(Rs. crores)

Institutions	1987 88 (April—March)	1988 (April—June)
IDBI . . .	26.59	11.31
IFCI . . .	17 96	5.83
ICICI . . .	19.61	0.68

Export of cotton

1657. SHRI K. V. THANGKABALU: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of cotton has shown improvement in creating new markets;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof during the last three years;

(c) how much cotton is being exported under the barter deals; and

(d) to what extent these have helped to created new markets?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b) The details of export of cotton during the last three years are as under:

Year	Quantity g(i ja bales)
1984-85	1.79
1985-86	414
1986-87	13.65

The exports have been traditionally to Japan, South Korea, Hong-Kong, Poland etc. However, in 1986-87 new markets were developed in Turkey, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Belgium etc.

(c) Exports of staple cotton have been suspended during the current cotton year and no cotton has been exported in barter deals.

(d) Does not arise.

Loan given to weaker sections in Tamil Nadu

1658. SHRI K. V. THANGKABALU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of loans given to weaker sections of the society under District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) Schemes by the nationalised banks during the last one year in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether Government propose to extend facilities during the current financial year also in view of the drought situation prevailing in that State; and

(c) if so, what are the deatils in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c) According to available information, during the year 1987-88, commercial banks (including cooperative banks) had disbursed an amount of Rs. 83.74 crores in Tamil Nadu to the beneficiaries under the Integrated Rural Development Programme sponsored by the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA). The Integrated Rural Development Programme is an ongoing programme for the entire duration of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Distribution of Funds to States out of Resources generated through small savings

1659. SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to be state:

(a) whether during the last three years there is a change in the pattern of distribution of funds to various States out of State's efforts to generate additional resources through small savings and other schemes in such connection;

(b) what was the original pattern and what was the change carried out in the last few year; and

(c) whether Government propose to review the position to help the States to generate more resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (c). There was a change in the investment pattern of Employees Provident Funds. The States share in net small savings collections was, however, increased from 2/3rd to 3/4th with effect from 1-4-87. Government of India have also introduced new small savings schemes, namely, Indira Vikas Patra, National Savings Scheme, Post Office Monthly Income Account Scheme and Kisan Vikas Patra to improve small savings collections and thereby augment resources of States.

Indian Industrialists Team's visit to the United States

1660. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of Indian industrialists recently visited the United States to explore the possibilities of increasing trade between the two countries; and

(b) if so, to what extent the visit has helped in increasing the trade between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DASMUNSHI): (a) Government have not deputed recently any team of Indian industrialists to USA to explore the possibilities of increasing trade between the two countries.

(b) Does not arise.

Show cause notice served on certain companies for evasion of Central Excise duty

1661. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether show-cause notices have been served by the collectorate of Central Excise on Dunlop India Ltd. Phillips Carbon Black Ltd., and Oriental Carbon Ltd. for alleged evasion of central excise duty;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) whether any such notices were issued to TISCO, ITC Ltd. and NTC Ltd. in the past and any recovery was made from them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The details are as under:—

Name of Companies	Date of Show Cause Notice	Amount of evasion involved (in Rs.)
Dunlop India., Ltd., Hooglhly, West Bengal	1-7-1988	1.72 crore.
Phillips Carbon Black Ltd., Durgapur, West Bengal	3-6-1987 7-6-1988 27-7-1988	19.89 lakhs
Oriental Carbon & Chem. Ltd., Ghaziabad	3-5-1988	33.12 lakhs

(c) Yes, Sir. A number of notices have been issued in the past to M|s. TISCO,

M/s. ITC Ltd., and M/s. NTC Ltd. for evasion of Central Excise duty. Out of these cases the total amount recovered from 1985 till date is approximately Rs. 19 crores.

Terms and Conditions for Agricultural Loans

1662. SHRI SHANKER SINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the terms and conditions attached to various agricultural loans advanced to the farmers by the nationalised and other banks in the country along with the Statewise figures of such loan during each of the last three years and so far during the current year; and

(b) what are the Statewise amount of debt to be recovered by the banks from the farmers to whom loans have been advanced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent possible.

Export Commitments in Food Processing

@1663. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state what are the names of the companies which have been given export commitments in food processing, the quantity and value of exports and the names of items exported during the last ten years?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): Export obligations are imposed on all Duty Free Licences/Import-Export Pass Books. Besides, export obligations are being imposed by Administrative Ministries/Sponsoring Authorities at the time of grant of Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences/Foreign Collaboration Approvals, etc. and also in certain cases on Capital Goods Licences. CCI&E is monitoring the export obligation on the above licences. Separate data industry-wise is not maintained.

Imposition of Farm Tax to Plug Resource Crunch

1664. SHRI DIPEN GHOSH:

SHRI RAMNARAYAN GOSWAMI:

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how Government plan to plug the resource crunch; and

(b) whether imposing of farm tax is one of the steps in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): (a) Governmtnt's strategy in this regard is already outlined in the Budget Speech for 1988-89.

(b) There is no proposal under consideration of Government to impose a farm tax.

उत्तर प्रदेश में 1981 की जनगणना के कार्यके लिए लगाए गए कर्मचारियों की छटनी

1665. श्री **प्रमोद महाजन** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में 1981 की जनगणना के कार्य के लिये लगाए गए कर्मचारियों की छंटनी कर दी गई है और यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार के कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) इस संबंध में राज्य सरकार को क्या अनुदेश जारी किये गये है और उनका क्या परिणाम निकला ;

(ग) क्या उन कर्मचारियों को किन्हीं अन्य रोजगारों तथा सेवाओं में आमेलित

@Previously Unstarred Question 1329, transferred from the 5th August, 1988.

कर दिया गया है, और यदि नहीं, तो उन्हें उचित अन्तरित राहत प्रदान करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे है

(घ) क्या इन सभी कर्मचारियों को 1991 के दौरान जनगणना विभाग में उनके वेतनमानों के आधार पर स्थायी रूप से पुन: नियुक्त कर दिया जाएगा और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सन्तोष मोहन देव): (क) उत्तर प्रदेश में लगभग 5,000 ऐसे कर्मचारियों की छंटनी की गई थी ।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को छटनी किए गए कर्मचारियों को उच्चतम अग्रता देकर और विशेष रूप से विचार करके संभव सीमा तक आयु में छूट देकर 1981 की जनगणना में छंटनी किए गए कर्मचारियों को अग्रता के आधार पर समाविष्ट करने के लिये उचित अनुदेश जारी करने का अनुरोध किया गया था । उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने दिनांक 12.2.1982 के अपने आदेश संख्या 41/2 67-कार्मिक-2 के तहत जनगणना संगठन में छंटनी किए गए कमचारियों को राज्य सरकार के अधीन पदों और सेवाओं में भर्ती करने के लिये उनके द्वारा की गई लगातार सेवा की अवधि के अतिरिक्त तीन वर्ष तक आयु में छूट दी है शैक्षिक अर्हता में कोई छूट नहीं दी गई है । ये आदेश तीन वर्षों की अवधि के लिये वैध थे । इनके अलावा उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने दिनांक 9.5.1984 के अपने आदेश संख्या 6 211974-कार्मिक-2 के तहत ये निर्देश जारी किये हैं कि अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिये आरक्षित श्रेणियों के अलावा अन्य वर्गों के लिये आरक्षित रिक्तियों में भर्ती के लिये यदि उपयुक्त उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध न हो तो रिक्तियों को शारीरिक रूप से अपंग सफल उम्मीदवारों में से भरी जाएं और अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों के लिए आरक्षित रिक्तियां अब भी नहीं भरी गई हों तो वे 1981 की जनगणना के छंटनी किए गए सफल कर्मचारियों तथा राज्य सरकार के 'ग्रुप "ग" और ग्रुप "घ' के कर्मचारियों में से भरी जा सकती है । ये आदेश ये आदेश दिसम्बर, 1986 तक वैध थे ।

(ग) किसी वैकल्पिक रोजगार में जनगणना के छटनी किए गए कर्मचारियों के समावेश का प्रबोधन करना संभव नहीं है । अन्तरिम राहत की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है ।

(घ) और (ङ) जी नहीं, श्रीमान । प्राथमिक जनगणना सारांश बनाने जनगणना सारणियों का सम्पादन करने तथा उनको कूटबद्ध करने का कार्य एक समय बाधित कार्य है और इससे दीर्घ कालीन रोजगार प्राप्त नहीं हो सकता ।

Fencing on Indo-Pak Border

1666. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made in regard to the work relating to barbed wire fencing on Indo-Pak border and by when it will be completed; and

(b) whether there is any delay in completing this work within the stipulated period; if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Barbed wire fencing has been laid in a stretch of about 64.80 Kms. on the Indo-Pak border and the work is expected to be completed by the end of August, 1988.

(b) The C.P.W.D., which is executing the work, has indicated that because of

constraints like shortage of material, the on set of rains and consequent floods in some areas the work could not be completed by 31st July, 1988, as earlier planned.

Training of GNLF Militants by Bangladesh Rifles

1667. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the G.N.L.F militants are being trained by the Bangladesh Rifles (BDR) at its camp at Dalia Sub-Division of Coochbehar district of Bngladesh; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The Government have no confirmed information to indicate that the G.N.L.F. militants are being trained at a camp at Dalia in Bangladesh.

(b) Does ont arise.

Textile Policy, 1985

1668. SHRI JITENDRABHAI LABHSHANKER BHATT : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Textile Policy of 6th June, 1985 was announced without consulting the then Finance Minister; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the procedure adopted in finalising the Textile Policy and the stages at which the Ministry of Finance was consulted?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The Textile Policy announced on 6th June, 1985, was formulated on the basis of the report of the Expert Committee on Textile Industry appointed by Government to go into the problems of the textile industry, the deliberations of the Central Advisory Council on Textile Industry and the suggestions received from various sources. The draft prepared by the Ministry was considered by the Committee of Secretaries and its suggestions incorporated. Thereafter the policy was approved by the Group of Ministers constituted for the purpose which included the then Finance Miunister of the Government of India.

Scaling down of production Target of Mill Sector

1669. SHRI JITENDRABHAI LABHSHANKER BHATT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production target of mill sector has been scaled down as compared to what was targeted in the Seventh Plan document;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for such a change and what is the estimated increase in excess capacity as a result of such a change; and

(c) what is Government's action plan to deal with such an increase in excess capacity?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c) The target of organised mill sector has been scaled down, since the production in this sector was not keeping pace with the production target fixed for the Seventh Five Year plan. While doing so, the overall target of cloth production for the Seventh Plan has been kept intact and only a sectoral adjustment in the target has been made. Keeping in view the production trends of the three sectors of textile industry. No authentic estimates of excess capacity in the textile industry are available. The Textile Policy of June, 1985 allows textile mills to contract capacities including closure of a unit or part thereof, wherever necessary and justified.

Entering of Memorandum of understanding with the Swiss Government

1670. SHRI ISH DUTT YADAV :

SHRI RAM AWADHESH SINGH:

SHRI BIRENDRA VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have entered into an agreement with the Swiss Government under which the Indian Government could approach the Swiss banks for disclosure of numbered accounts in particular cases involving persons who had violated Indian and Swiss laws;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) whether under the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) Government have asked the Swiss banks to disclose the names of persons having accounts in violation of FERA; if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). For obtaining mutual assistance in criminal matters, Government have decided that letters be exchanged between Governments of India and Switzerland. Our Mission in Berne has been suitably advised to make arrangements for the exchange of letters. Unless the proposed letters are exchanged between the two Governments, it is not feasible for the Government of India to approach the Swiss Government for obtaining any information in this regard

Liberalised Financial Assistance by NABARD to Non-Farm Sector

1671. SHRI ASHOK NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the answer to Starred Question 225 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 10th May, 1988 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Bank of Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD) has also reduced the margin money, for financing Non-farm activities under its Automatic Refinance Facility (ARF) Scheme stipulating a margin money of 5 per cent and 10 per cent in respect of composite integrated loan upto Rs. 3 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs respectively;

(b) whether it is also a fact that under 100 per cent ARF Scheme extended to scheduled commercial banks by NABARD for financing small and tiny industries upto Rs. 5 lakhs per unit by way of composite integrated loans stipulates security by way of hypothecation of assets created out of the loan assistance and no collateral security or third party guarantee is insisted to generate more employment under the new 20-Point Programme but scheduled commercial banks are absolutely not implementing such instructions of NABARD and thus not entertaining any credit proposal under NABARD ARF scheme for non-farm activities for small scale units for Rs. 5 lakhs; and

(c) what action Government have taken or proposed to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that it has not reduced the margin money for financing Non-farm activities under its Automatic Refinance Facility (ARF) Scheme.

(b) and (c) In accordance with the guidelines issued by RBI, no additional collateral security is to be obtained from beneficiaries for loans upto Rs. 5,000, in respect of agricultural and allied activities (Rs. 10,000 in respect of IRDP beneficiaries) and for loans upto Rs. 25,000, in respect of small scale industries, except hypothecation of the assets created out of bank loans.

All the banks are required to follow the above instructions. Appropriate action is taken by the banks concerned if there is any violation of these guidelines.

During 1987-88, an amount of Rs. 44.65 crores has been disbursed by NABARD to various banks under the automatic refinance scheme for non-farm activities. The banks in rural areas are availing of refinance from NABARD for assistance under the above scheme.

Term Loan by the Bank of Baroda

1672. SHRI ASHOK NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently Bank of Baroda has opened exclusively 'Industrial Finance Branch' at Parliament Street, New Delhi to provide both term loan as well as working capital from a single window to generate more employment and end poverty under the new 20-Point Economic Programme of the Prime Minister particularly for small scale sector besides medium and big sectors; if so, what are the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the above named Branch have advised that it should largely be guided by the viability of the project while entertaining credit proposal and no collateral security by way of immovable property or third party guarantee should be insisted upon as a matter of routine particularly for small scale industrial projects set up by individuals except the assets created out of the loan required to be hypothecated so as to generate more employment under the new 20-Point Economic Programme; and

(c) what is the area of operation of the above named Branch and norms laid down by this Branch for operation of accounts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Bank of Baroda has reported that it has opened on 20th June, 1988 an Industrial Finance Branch at 16, Parliament Street, New Delhi. The branch will be considering all advance proposals, with limits over Rs. 50 lacs for working capital term loan requirements from big medium and small scale industrial units.

(b) Bank of Baroda has reported that in processing the loan applications, the branch will continue to be guided by norms of lending viz. viability of project, adequacy of security etc. As regards obtaining collateral security and third party personal guarantee, the same are being taken not as a matter of routine but in accordance with the guidelines of Reserve Bank of India.

(c) Bank of Baroda has reported that the area of operation of the branch would comprise the metropolitan centres New Delhi and Delhi.

Activities of a Retired Air Vice-Marshal convicted for espionage

1673. SHRI KAPIL VERMA:
SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:
SHRI RAM CHANDRA VIKAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air Vice Marshal K. H. Larkins (Retd.) who along with his brother Major Gen. F. H. Larkins (Retd.) was convicted in 1985 for espionage had started one of the most successful reform schools in Tihar Jail;

(b) what was the impact on character and behaviour of prisoners who joined the classes and how many juveniles attending the classes came back to the Jail after their release;

(c) whether the education wing of the Human Resource Development Ministry is seriously trying to recruit Mr. Larkins as a consultant for an action plan for the education of prisoners; and

(d) whether the reform school issue has been discussed by the education officials with his Ministry, if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) No, Sir. However, services of R. I. convict K. H. Larkins were utilised to teach basics of English and General knowledge to the young prisoners.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Government have decided to take up the matter about mobilising and involving prison management staff in imparting functional literacy to adult illiterate convicts and under-trial prisoners in jails with the State Govts. and Union Territory Administrations.

World bank loans

1674. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government retain 30 per cent of world Bank loans though they are meant for specific projects;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for such a decision and which are the projects affected due to this decision and what is the total amount retained by the Central Government during the last three years;

(c) whether Government propose to revise the policy and pay the entire loan amount for the concerned projects without any cut or retention; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof and if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (d) Government of India have a well defined arrangement for transfer of resources from the Centre to States. The Finance Commission determines the norms of devolution of funds from Centre tax receipts to state revenue every five year. The developmental plans of the States which include all externally aided projects are assisted through central assistance the bulk of which is distributed on the basis of what is generally described as the revised Gadgil formula. In determining the total resources for the country's plan, foreign assistance received is taken into account. The central assistance distributed to States therefore already takes into account the total foreign aid received. Consequently, the Central assistance to any foreign aided project is more than what is reflected through the 70 per cent additional central assistance on account of externally aided projects.

Project-wise details of the additionality released to State Government during the last 3 years are enclosed. [*See* appendix CXLVII, Annexure No. 68].

Considering all aspects of the case, it has been decided to continue the existing policy for the present.

Setting up of a security paper mill at Vadodara, Gujarat.

1675. SHRI VITHALBHAI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to set up a New Security Paper Mill at Vadodara in Gujarat;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard; and

(c) by when work will start on this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Statehood for Delhi

1676. SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi MetropolitanCouncil recently passed a resolution demanding Statehood for Delhi; and

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction to the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) No, Sir. However, a resolution that Delhi be granted Legistative Assembly, was passed by the Metropolitan Council on 3 June, 1988.

(b) The Sarkaria Committee has been set up to consider and make recommendations for re-organising and rationalising the administrative and municipal set up of Delhi. However, there is no propbsal under consideration to grant Statehood to Delhi.

Success of Ganga action plan

1677. SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some senior officials of the Bihar State Wastage and Sewage Disposal Board have expressed doubts about the ultimate success of the Ganga Action Plan; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for these doubts and what action has been taken by the Central Government to implement the project successfully?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Government are not aware of any doubts expressed by senior officials of the Bihar State Wastage and Sewage Disposal Board about the ultimate success of the Ganga Action Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

Meeting of the Indo-Japan Standing Committee held in Tokyo

1678. SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Indo-Japan Standing Committee was held in Tokyo recently;

(b) whether any action plan has been agreed upon to promote Indo-Japanese trade and exports to third world countries; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R DAS MUNSHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Four Working Groups on Fresh Fruits and Vegetable, Readymade Garments; Engineering Goods; and Leather Products were constituted in the 20th Meeting of I.J.B.C.C. held in December, 1987 to suggest ways and means to increase Indian exports of these items to Japan. The Groups have further exchanged information/held discussions relating to identification of specific items of exports, their price and quality competiveness, export promotion measures, market potential and marketing strategy etc.

IDBI loan in foreign exchange for new units

1679. SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India has decided to make available foreign exchange loans at a fixed rate of interest to new units and provide protection to entrepreneurs from foreign exchange rate fluctuations;

(b) whether the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India has requested the Bank to extend such relief to the projects set up during the last three-four years; and

(c) if so, what decison has been taken there by the bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) A scheme called the Exchange Risk Administration Scheme is being finalised by the IDBI.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The request is under consideration.

Rise in prices of essential Commodities

1680. SHRIMATI SUDHA VIJAY JOSHI. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the recent report about continuing rise in the prices of essential commodities and in the inflation rate; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to curb the prices rise and inflation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The prices generally come under pressure during the first half of the financial year due to seasonal factors. The Wholesale Price Index has recorded an increase of 3.4 per cent since the end of March, 1988 upto 23rd July, 1988 which is the lowest rate of increase for this period in several years. While the prices of some items like rice, pulses and sugar have gone up, those of others like wheat and edible oils have registered a decline.

(b) The measures taken to curb the price rise include steps to optimise foodgrains production, strengthening of the Public Distribution System, imports and release of essential commodities like pulses and edible oils, strict economy in government expenditure, restraint on money supply growth selective credit controls and intensive action against profiteers and hoarders.

Treaty on Disclosure of illegal assets of Indians in Swiss banks

1681. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAM NARESH YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present stage of negotiations with the Swiss Government for a treaty or understanding on disclosure of illegal assets;

(b) what are the reasons for which Government have not so far invoked the existing Swiss Federal Act on International Mutual Assistance; and

(c) whether Government feel that some offences under the Indian laws have been committed by some persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c) For obtaining mutual assistance in criminal matters, Government have decided that letters be exchanged between Governments of India and Switzerland. Our Mission in Berne has been suitably advised to make arrangements for the exchange of letters. Unless the proposed letters are exchanged between the two Governments, it is not feasible for the Government of India to apprach the Swiss Government for obtaining any information in this regard.

1682. [*Transferred to the 11th August*, 1988]

Changes in the existing guidelines on Foreign collaboration

1683. SHRI KAPIL VERMA:

SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:

SHRI RAM CHANDRA VIKAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make major changes in the existing guidelines on foreign collaboration to create a

congenial atmosphere for speedy foreign investment; if so, what are the details in this regard;

(b) what are the particular areas in which such changes are contemplated; and

(c) what other steps are being taken for giving foreign capital its due place in country's development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE. (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c) The basic frame-work of our foreign investment policy is laid-down in various documents including the Industrial Policy Resolution. Although it is not an *open door policy, it has a substantial* degree of flexibility. It permits technical as well as financial collaborations over a wide range of Industrial activities. It is the intention of the Government to promote more direct foreign investment within the broad framework of this policy. Several measures have been taken to streamline the procedures and remove bottlenecks so as to facilitate the inflow of direct foreign investment within the broad frame-work of this policy.

Detection of new assessees

1684. SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE pleased to state:

(a) what was the number of new income-tax assessees during the ear1986-87 and 1987-88; and

(b) what was the number of assessees detected during the survey operation during these years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b) The Income-tax Department has added 6,55,563 new assessees on its records during the financial year 1986-87 and another 5,23,376 new assessees during the financial year 1987-88. The Income-tax Department carries out survey operations and also gathers material through its Central Information Branches for the purposes of, inter-alia, detecting new assessees. However, separate statistical data regarding the number of new assessees dectected only as a result of survey operations is not maintained by the Department. But it will be reasonable to attribute the additiopl of many of the new assessees to the survey operations carried out by the Department.

Concessional aid from world bank and IMF

1685. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and other developing cauntries have shown concern over the decline in concessional aid flows to the deloping countries at the meetings of the world Bank and IMF held on April 14 and 15 last in Wastington;

(b) what were the other points mentioned by India at the meeting; and

(c) what were the details of the points raised and to what extent the World Bank and IMF agreed to the points raised by India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c) At the Spring meetings of the World Bank and the IMF, India expressed concern over the trends in the flow of development assistance, and the adverse impact of these trends on the growth of developing countries. It was stressed that these disturbing trends need to be reversed if the problem of poverty is to be tackled on any systematic and sustained basis, and indicated that there is a need to consider innovative approaches, for financing projects which have a direct impact on poverty alleviation.

At the Development Committee, a Joint Ministerial Committee of the World Bank and IMF, Ministers reiterated their commitment to support the low income countries in their development and adjus-

ment efforts, and stressed the need for larger concessional flows. The Development Committee agreed to discuss, at the Annual IMF-World Bank meetings in September 1988, the adequacy of resource transfers to all developing countries, and requested a report on this issue to facilitate their deliberations.

Report of vigilance department of Delhi Police

1686. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Vigilance Department of Delhi Police has submitted a comprehensive report to the Police Commissioner about the illegal Satta gambling that has been going on for years in the walled city;

(b) whether the report has pointed out 'Kucha Chelan' area of the old city as a place where Satta was taking place generating a turn-over of nearly Rs. 10 lakhs per day; and

(c) if so, what are the other features of the report and what action has been initiated by Government to check the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c) An enquiry was taken up by the Vigilance Branch of Delhi Police on a complaint that smack (brown sugar) was being sold by a known bad character alongwith his associates in the jurisdiction of Police Station Chandni Mahal. The enquiry revealed that these persons have not only been indulging in pedding of charas and brown sugar but also organised satta gambling. The bad character has been detained under the Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985. Police patrolling has been intensified in the areas to keep a check.

Implementation of the provision of the Ordinance on religion and politics by State

1687. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have written to all the Chief Ministers of States and also to the Administrators of Union Territories seeking their atmost cooperation in implementing the provisions of the Ordinance promulgated recently in regard to the misuse of religious institutions for political purposes;

(b) if so, what progress has so far been made by the State in this regard and whether any detailed report has been sought from the States and Union Territories; and

(c) whether Madhya Pradesh Government has furnished the same and if so what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The copies of the Religious Institutions (Prevention of Misuse) Ordinance, 1988, promulgated on 26-5-1988, were forwarded to all the States/Union Territories for taking necessary action.

(b) and (c) No detailed implementation reports have been sought from the States/Union Territories. As such no report from the Madhya Pradesh Government has been received.

Fencing of Indo-pak border in Amritsar District

1688. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that barbed wire fencing along the Indo-Pak border in Amritsar district started in April last;

(b) if so, what is the total area that has been completely fenced and to what

extent it has helped in checking extremists and smugglers sneaking into India; and

(c) whether all the Indo-Pak border areas in Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab have been fenced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No, Sir. The actual work of erecting the fence started only in May, 1988.

(b) According to information available, upto July 25, 1988, fencing on a stretch of 64.80 Kms. had been completed. While its effectiveness cannot be fully assessed till the entire action is complete, it is felt that the flow of arms and ammunition and entry of terrorists from across the border has considerably been reduced.

(c) No, Sir.

Refund of excise duty sought for by Nirma Chemical Works of Gujarat

1689. SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some time back 'Nirma Chemical Works' of Gujarat, the makers of Nirma Washing Powder, had claimed a huge refund of excise duty; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b) During the calender years 1986, 1987 and 1988, (upto 28-7-88) six refund claims have been filed by M/s Nirma Chemical Works. The details are as under:—

Date of filing the claim	Amount claimed (In Rs.)	Action taken
24-9-86	4,38,554	Refund arising out of order of Collector (Appeals) against which appeal in tribunal has been filed by the Department. Hence pending.
18-3-88	1,500	Sanctioned Rs. 1,500 on 6-7-88.
21-3-88	5,97,604	Pending.
3-5-88	3,307	Rejected on 14-7-88.
8-5-88	1,35,414	Rejected.
10-5-88	8,67,622	Pending.

Pak Support for Khalistan Movement

1690. SHRI JERLIE E. TARIANG:

SHRIMATI SUDHA VIJAY JOSHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that terrorists in Punjab were forced by Pakistan to declare the establishment of 'Khalistan' two years ago;

(b) whether a detailed report in this regard was given to Government and if so, what are the details of the report;

(c) what were the circumstances under which Pakistan forced terrorists to declare 'Khalistan'; and

(d) whether the report was sufficient to show that there was Pak hand in the activities of terrorists in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d) The role of Pakistan in training sikh extremists, supplying sophisticated arms and motivating them for the creation of Khalistan with a view to create law and order situation and to destabilise our country is well established. The announcement of the so-called 'Khalistan' by Sikh extremists in the after-math of Sarbat Khalsa Samagam convened on 26th Jan. 86 should be viewed from that angle. This is further borne out by confessions made by the captured terrorists.

Financial assistance to the family of Late Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew

1691. SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item under the caption 'The Forgotten Kitchlews' which appeared in the 'Hindustan Times' of the 9th July, 1988 wherein it has been stated that descendents of Late Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew, a great freedom fighter, are living in adject poverty in Delhi; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to provide financial assistance to the family of late Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme—1980 freedom fighter's pension is granted to those who fulfil the eligibility criteria laid down therein. Under the Scheme, dependent pension is sanctioned to widows/unmarried daughters, if any in the event of the death of the freedom fighter. Sons of the late freedom fighter, as a rule, are not eligible for dependent pension barring exceptional cases where the son could not come up properly in life due to the prolonged participation of his father in the freedom struggle. None of the family members of Late Dr. Kitchlew have applied for dependent pension so far. Although the last date for submitting the application is long since over, in view of the invaluable contribution made by Late Dr. Kitchlew in freedom movement a set of application-forms have been sent to enable the eligible surviving member to apply for dependent pension. As soon as application is received, it will be processed expeditiously.

रुपए की क्रय-शक्ति में कमी

1692. **श्री राम नरेश यादव :**
श्री राम जेठमलानी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रुपये की क्रय शक्ति निरन्तर घटती जा रही है और 1987 के अन्त में यह घट कर राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर 13.33 पैसे रह गई ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों के दौरान एक या दो वर्षों को छोड़ कर देश में कृषि और औद्योगिक उत्पादन में निरन्तर वृद्धि हुई है ,

(घ) क्या सरकार ने रुपये की क्रय शक्ति के घटने के कारणों का पता लगाया है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में आर्थिक कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एडुवर्डो फेलेरियो) : (क) से (ग) औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों के लिए उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक के व्युत्क्रम

के रूप में आकलित रुपये की क्रय शक्ति, सूचकांक में वृद्धि होने के कारण पिछले वर्षों के दौरान कम हुई है। आधार वर्ष 1960 से तुलना करते हुए एक रुपये का मूल्य 1987 के अन्त तक घटकर 13.30 पैसे रह गया है। यद्यपि औद्योगिक उत्पादन में पिछले पांच वर्षों में निरन्तर वृद्धि दिखाई दी है, तथापि कृषि उत्पादन मौसम की अनिश्चितता के कारण अनियमित रहा है। मूल्य वृद्धि का मुख्य कारण मांग और पूर्ति में असंतुलन का होना है। भारत जैसे विकासशील देश में मौसमी परिस्थितियों के कारण औद्योगिक माल (वेज गुडस) का उत्पादन प्रभावित होता है लेकिन बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या और आय के कारण उनकी मांग में तेजी से वृद्धि होती रहती है।

(घ) और (ङ) सरकार मुद्रा स्फीति को नियंत्रित करने के कार्य को उच्च प्राथमिकता देती है और मूल्यों को नियंत्रण में रखने के लिए व्यापक पैमाने पर उपाय किए जाते हैं। इनमें उत्पादन को बढ़ाना, सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली को सुदृढ़ करना दालों, खाद्य तेलों, चीनी और दुग्ध चूर्ण, जैसी आवश्यक वस्तुओं का आयात करके इनकी पर्याप्त पूर्ति सुनिश्चित करना, सरकारी, व्यय में कठोर किफायत बरतना, मुद्रा प्रसार में वृद्धि पर अंकुश लगाना, चयनात्मक ऋण नियंत्रण लागू करने और जमाखोरों तथा मुनाफा खोरों के विरुद्ध सख्त कार्रवाई करने जैसे उपाय, शामिल हैं।

Scheme for improvement of colonies of displaced persons in West Bengal

1693. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 814 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 1st March, 1988 and state the progress made till date in the implementation of the Rs. 84 crores improvement scheme for the colonies set up by the displaced persons in West Bengal as announced by the Prime Minister?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV): As against the total of 1,429.68 acres of land to be acquired under the scheme, 125.29 acres of land has been acquired by the Government of West Bengal upto 30-6-1988.

Committee of Ministers for economic development of North-Eastern Region

1694. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee of Ministers to go into the question of economic development of the North-Eastern region has met recently; and

(b) if so, what is the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir. The Committee of Ministers for the economic development of North-Eastern region met in New Delhi on 1st June 1988 under the chairmanship of Home Minister.

(b) The agenda for the meeting, *inter-alia* including supply of essential commodities, movement of cement and other related problems, improvement of tele-communication facilities in the North East, improvement of air facilities, development of road communication, improvement of TV and radio facilities etc. During the discussions, the Chief Ministers of North Eastern States pressed for expeditious implementation of various ongoing schemes and improvement of existing infrastructural facilities in their States as well as the region. The Committee directed the official level Committee under the chairmanship of Home Secretary to examine the points raised in the meeting by the Chief Ministers and other members of the Committee, and take necessary follow-up action. The Cen-

tral Ministries were also requested to follow-up the suggestions of the Chief Ministers and other members of the Committee.

President's assent to constitution 59th (Amendment) Bill

1695. SHRIMATI KANAK MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) when the Constitution (59th Amendment) Bill was assented to by the President to make it an Act; and

(b) what is the number of deaths, day-wise in Punjab till date since the Bill was made an Act after President's assent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The Constitution (59th Amendment) Bill was assented to by the President on 30-3-1988.

(b) Information furnished by the Government of Punjab is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Day of Months	Name of months/number of persons killed by extremists/terrorists				
	March, 88	April, 88	May, 88	June ,88	July, 88 (till 21st July)
1		2	3	4	5
1.	..	8	11	14	3
2.	..	15	8	3	2
3.	..	3	4	1	2
4.	..	9	4	1	10
5.	..	4	1	..	5
6.	..	4	20	..	2
7.	..	3	1	3	7
8.	..	6	10	3	2
9.	..	6	3	6	5
10.	..	15	5	1	9
11.	..	2	12	2	..
12.	..	7	1	8	3
13.	..	9	3	1	1
14.	..	5	5	16	3
15.	..	6	19	6	3

1					2	3	4	5
16.	. . . . .	..			3	33	3	8
17.	. . . . .	..			8	42	5	5
18.	. . . . .	..			4	10	2	1
19.	. . . . .	..			7	2	5	2
20.	. . . . .	..			6	18	2	4
21.	. . . . .	..			4	16	31	5
22.	. . . . .	..			21	4	7	..
23.	. . . . .	..			5	6	6	..
24.	. . . . .	..			8	8	7	..
25.	. . . . .	..			2	6	1	..
26.	. . . . .	..			7	3	9	..
27.	. . . . .	..			5	5	5	..
28.	. . . . .	..			9	11	6	..
29.	. . . . .	..			23	6	2	..
30.	. . . . .			8	..	31	4	..
31.	. . . . .			35	..	5	..	..
	TOTAL . . .			43	214	343	160	82

GRAND TOTAL (from 30.3.88 to 21.7.88) = 842

Alleged police atrocities in Panchkuin Road New Delhi

1696. SHRI ASHIS SEN:

SHRI MOTURU HANUMANTHA RAO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report published in the 'Indian Express' of the 27th June, 1988 on police atrocities in Panchkuin Road, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Departmental action has been initiated against the defaulting police officers.

Revision of voters' list in Assam

1697. SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from the Ministry of Home, Government of Assam, demanding early and extensive revision of Voters' list in Assam;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Central Election Commission has not been able to proceed in this matter, as no green signal

from the Union Home Ministry was received inspite of repeated requests;

(c) whether his Ministry has taken a final decision in respect of poll revision in Assam;

(d) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (d) A proposal for extensive revision of electoral roll in Assam has been submitted by the State Government of Assam to the Election Commission of India, who referred the matter to this Ministry in view of certain major legal implications involved. The matter has since been referred in consultation with the Chief Election Commissioner to the Attorney General of India for his expert opinion.

Classification of products for Central excise duty

1698. SHRI RAMSINH RATHVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether for the purpose of classification of a product for Central excise duty, the meaning and interpretation of the product as done by the concerned administrative Ministry of Government is taken into consider or it is only as per the understanding of the product by the Ministry of Finance that the item is classified; and

(b) in case where the interpretation of a product by the Ministry of Finance and the concerned administrative Ministry differ, which interpretation is taken as valid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b) While the views of the concerned Administrative Ministry are taken into consideration for issuing any general guidelines by the Central Board of Excise & Customs, the interpretation given by the Board would only be valid under the Central Excise law. However, the classification of a product in individual cases is made by the proper officer vested with quasi-judicial powers, under Central Excise Laws, in accordance with the statutory provisions contained in the Central Excise Tariff. In case of disputes Central excise laws provide for statutory appeals against the decision of the proper officer, like appeals to Customs, Excise and Gold Control Appellate Tribunal, High Courts and Supreme Court.

निर्यातोन्मुखी उद्योग द्वारा निर्यात

1699. **श्री रजनी रंजन साहू** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भुगतान संतुलन की स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा निर्यातोन्मुख उद्योगों को कई सुविधाएं प्रदान किए जाने के बावजूद देश के कुल निर्यात में इन उद्योगों का हिस्सा नगण्य है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो 1986-87 और 1987-88 के दौरान किए गए कुल निर्यात में से मुक्त व्यापार क्षेत्रों द्वारा किए गए निर्यात का प्रतिशत कितना और उससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (**श्री पी० आर० दासमुंशी**) : (क) और (ख) देश के 6 निर्यात संसाधन क्षेत्रों (ईपीजेड) में से चार क्षेत्रों को अभी हाल में ही स्थापित किया गया है । अब तक कांडला और बम्बई में सांताक्रूज स्थित क्षेत्रों द्वारा सर्वाधिक निर्यात किया गया है । इन निर्यातों में 1980-81 के 15 करोड़ रुपए से 1987-88 में 1100 करोड़ रुपये के स्तर तक महत्वपूर्ण वृद्धि हुई । इन क्षेत्रों से निर्यात की जाने वाली मदें मुख्यतया औद्योगिक उत्पाद हैं । निर्यात की प्रगति औद्योगिक एककों की संख्या और विनिर्माण की मदों से सम्बन्धित हैं । सांताक्रूज इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स प्रोसेसिंग जोन देश में इलेक्ट्रानिक उत्पाद के लगभग 40 प्रतिशत तक निर्यात में योगदान करती है । इन क्षेत्रों से निर्यात का आकलन

देश के सम्पूर्ण निर्यात के संबंध में करना उचित संकेतक नही होगा । निर्यात संसाधन क्षेत्रों से किए गए के विवरण निम्नलिखित हैं :—

वर्ष	निवल निर्यात	कुल निर्यात का प्रतिशत
1986–87	359.77	2.85
1987–88	333.41	2.12

Wireless sets purchased by Delhi Police from BEL

1700. SHRI HARVENDRA SINGH HANSPAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Police purchased wireless sets worth about a few lakhs of rupees from BEL, a public sector unit between 1977 and 1983 which are lying unused since then;

(b) if so, what are the facts in this regard;

(c) whether the Delhi Police has taken up the matter with the BEL; and

(d) if so, what is the reaction of the BEL and what further steps Government propose to take to bring in use the wireless sets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d) 17 Wireless sets were purchased from M/s. BEL, Bangalore (a Public Sector Undertaking) between 1977 to 1983. These sets were found having low sensitivity, audio whistle and frequency drift soon after their operation. Defects in these sets could not be rectified satisfactorily by M/s BEL, Bangalore. Recently M/s BEL have intimated that they would be able to repair these sets on chargeable basis. They have again been approached to set right these sets free of cost or to refund the cost of these sets to Delhi Police.

Violation of FERA by Shri Win Chadha

1701. SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken against Shri Win Chadha for violation of FERA on the basis of Bofors documents published in the newspaper "Hindu"; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b) Investigations for suspected FERA violations as brought out in the documents published in The Hindu have been taken up; Shri W. N. Chadha was examined and his statement was recorded under FERA. The matter is still in investigation stage.

BSF personnel killed in Encounter with Pakistani Forces

1702. SHRI JERLIE E. TARIANG: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of BSF personnel killed in encounter with Pakistani forces during the last one year and the details thereof; and

(b) what is the number of personnel killed in other parts of the country during the last one year in maintaining law and order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No BSF person was killed in encounter with Pakistani forces during the period 1-7-87 to 30-6-88. But one BSF person was killed in encounter with miscreants on Punjab border during this period.

(b) Nine persons were killed during this period in maintaining law and order in other parts of the country.

Tihar Jail, Delhi

1703. SHRI JERLIE E. TARIANG: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Jail, Tihar cannot accommodate all the inmates in a proper manner;

(b) whether Government have any plan to construct another Jail in Delhi in the near future; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that living conditions of the inmates in the Central Jail, Tihar is very miserable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b) The number of prisoners in Tihar Jail complex is more than the capacity. However, to mitigate the problem of overcrowing of prisoners in the jails, it has been decided to construct two jails of a total capacity of 1400 adjacent to Tihar Jails. There is also a proposal to construct a jail at Mandaoli (Shahadara) in Delhi.

(c) No, Sir.

Advocates empanelled with the Bank of India in Delhi

1704. SHRI JERLIE E. TARIANG: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of the empanelled advocates of the Bank of India in Delhi along with the date of their inclusion in the panel;

(b) what is the number of cases allotted to each advocate and fees paid during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) what steps have been taken by the Bank to ensure equitable distribution of legal work among the empanelled advocates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b) Readily available information as furnished by the Bank of India about the names of empanelled advocates in Delhi, number of cases allotted to them and fees paid during the years 1985, 1986 & 1987 is given in the attached statement. [*See* Appendix CXLVII, Annexure No. 69].

(c) Allocation of work by a bank to different empanelled advocates is determined by several considerations such as the types of cases, the specific expertise of the advocates and Bank's experience of the handling of cases by advocates, not only in terms of competence as evidenced by results achieved but also in terms of sincerity and also priority given and time and energy devoted by the advocates to the Bank's work.

Bank Frauds

1705. SHRI JERLIE E. TARIANG: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of frauds committed in banks in Delhi during the last three years, year-wise and the amount involved therein;

(b) what are the details of action taken against the bank officers: and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to prevent frauds in the banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Reserve Bank of India has reported that the present system of compilation of data in respect of bank frauds does not generate information State-wise or city-wise. However, consolidated information in respect of bank frauds in the country, as reported to RBI by 28 Public Sector Banks, irrespective of the dates of their occurrence, for the year 1985, 1986 and 1987 and the amounts involved therein is given below:

Year	No. of frauds	Amoumt involved (Rs. in lakhs)
1985 . . .	2157	5348.02
1986 . . .	1822	4441.78
1987 . . .	1902	4084.34

(Data provisional)

(b) Reserve Bank of India has intimated that information regarding the number of bank officials punished for their involvement in cases of frauds, as reported to RBI by public sector banks for the years 1985, 1986 and 1987 is as given below:

	1985	1986	1987
(1) No. of employees convicted on charges of frauds .	73	51	88
(2) No. of employees given major/minor penalties .	720	683	909
(3) No. of employees out of (2) above dismissed discharged/removed	269	291	351

(c) By and large frauds have occurred in banks not on account of lacunae in the systems and procedures but owing to non-observance of the prescribed procedures and safeguards. Banks have also books of instructions indicating precautions/checks which their staff should observe to prevent occurrence or recurrence of frauds. All banks have also an internal inspection machinery and vigilance machinery. The banks have, however, been advised that reconciliation of books of accounts, both inter-branch and intra-branch should be speeded up, the do's and don'ts prescribed by them should be strictly implemented and swift, effective and deterrent action should be taken against those who are found to be involved in fraud/corruption cases, etc.

Appointment of a broker by SBI for Selling IPCL Bonds, etc.

1706. SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Peerless General Finance and Investment Company has been appointed as a broker by the State Bank of India for selling IPCL bonds, NTPC bonds and also the units of the Unit Trust of India as reported in the 'Business Standard', Calcutta on the 11th May, 1988;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what is the consideration on which such responsible jobs have been entrusted to a company with doubtful reputation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c) State Bank of India (SBI) has reported that SBI Capital Markets Ltd. (SBICAP), a subsidiary of SBI had, in 1987, arranged for placement of 13 per cent public sector bonds issued by Indian Petro Chemicals Ltd. (IPCL) with SBI. These bonds were subsequently offered for sale to the public for which SBICAP appointed about 350 brokers/agents including Peerless General Finance and Investment Co. Ltd. According to SBICAP this was a one time transaction with Peerless Co. and it has not been given any general status as SBICAP's brokers nor is there any standing arrangement with them.

According to information furnished by Reserve Bank of India, the Peerless Co. has not dealt with NTPC Bonds or units of Unit Trust of India as brokers.

Combing Operation in Mand area, Punjab

1707. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether combing operation was undertaken recently by the security forces in the 'Mand' (wild terrain) area in Punjab to apprehend terrorists hinding there;

(b) if so, what was the number of terrorists arrested or killed in the encounters during this operation;

(c) whether these arrests have led to further arrests of terrorists or of their harbourers elsewhere in the State: and

(d) if so, what has been the total impact of the operation on anti-terrorist drive in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Declaring Chandigarh as B-2 city

1708. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a longstanding demand for the declaration of Chandigarh as B-2 City for the purpose of house rent allowance to the employees;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for not according this status to Chandigarh; and

(c) what is Government's latest thinking on the subject?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): (a) There is demand for declaration of Chandigarh as B-2 class city for the purpose of house rent allowance.

(b) As per extant criterion, cities/towns are classified for House Rent Allowance and Compensatory (City) Allowance on the basis of their population as revealed in the decennial census figures. In the classification of cities on the basis of their decennial census population, the population of only the municipal area of the city is taken into account for the purpose of grant of House Rent Allowance and the population of Urban Agglomeration of the city, wherever such Urban Agglomeration exists, otherwise municipal area of the city,is taken into account for grant of Compensatory (City) Allowance. However, House Rent Allowance as admissible in a city on the basis of its classification with reference to its population in the municipal area is also admissible in the Urban Agglomeration of the city. According to 1981 Census, the population of Chandigarh Urban Agglomeration was 4,22,841 and the population of Chandigarh (Estate Office Area) was 3,73,789. Since the population of Chandigarh Urban Agglomeration was over four lakhs on the basis of 1981 Census figures Chandigarh Urban Agglomeration has been accordingly classified as a B-2 city for Compensatory (City) Allowance. However, the population of Chandigarh

(Estate Office Area) was less than four lakhs, therefore, for the purpose of House Rent Allowance, Chandigarh could not qualify for classification as B-2 city.

(c) The Fourth Pay Commision have also recommended for continuance of the existing scheme of classification of cities for the purpose of House Rent Allowance and Compensatory (City) Allowance based on decennial census figures, which is also the thinking in Government.

Setting up of a Mineral Export Development Fund

@1709. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is being considered for setting up of a mineral export development fund; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Misuse of Royalty Concessions

1710. SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is misuse of concessions offered in respect of royalty received from foreign companies;

(b) if so, how many cases have been brought to light during the assessment year 1987-88 and 1988-89; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to prevent such misuse?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) No specific case of misuse of concessions offered under section 80-0 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 in respect of royalty received from foreign companies has come to notice so far.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Representation received from unions/associations in Alipore Mint.

1711. SHRI SUKOMAL SEN:

SHRI RAMNARAYAN GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation dated the 31st October, 1987 from the different unions and associations functioning at Alipore Mint; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and

(b) Yes, Sir. In the Memorandum dated 31-10-87, the Steering Committee of the Unions have conveyed their apprehension about likely retrenchment of workers in case the Government decided to go ahead with the modernisation of the Mints, involving *inter alia*, entrustment of the work of manufacture of stainless steel coin blanks to any agency, other than the Mints and discontinuation of Manufacture of Aluminium-Magnesium 5 paise and 20 paise coins. The main points raised in the memorandum would be taken into account while taking a final decision on the proposals for the modernisation of the Mints.

@Previously Unstarred Question 1277 transferred from the 5th August, 1988.

Surplus Workers in NTC

1712. SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of surplus workers in NTC mills all over the country at present; and

(b) what steps have been taken by the NTC authorities to absorb them?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b) According to a study, NTC mills are carrying surplus work force of 29,859 workers. The question of absorptions of these workers does not arise as they are already part of the role of NTC.

Scheme to Control Deficit

1713. SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme to control deficit at a reasonable limit this year; and

(b) if so, by what method?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): (a) and (b) Government is determined to contain budgetary deficit at a reasonable level and is taking all possible measures. Strict instructions for containing expenditure have already been issued and a close watch is being kept on various trends of expenditure with a view to taking corrective action.

Disbursement by Financial Institutions in Various States

1714. SHRIMATI KANAK MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the Statewise disbursement by each financial institution as at the end of December, 1987;

(b) what is the regionwise figure out of this amount (in amount as well as in per cent) during the same period;

(c) whether some States and regions are going ahead in this regard and some are lagging behind; and

(d) if so, what are the factors responsible for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b) The required information is set out in the attached Statements I and II. [*See* Appendix CXLVII, Annexure No. 70].

(c) and (d) Assistance from financial institutions depends upon the number of applications for viable projects originating from different States and *inter-alia*, locational decisions of entrepreneurs. Locational decisions of entrepreneurs in turn depend upon factors which include easy availability of raw materials and skilled labour, power and other infrastructural facilities and proximity to markets. With a view to ancouraging industrialisation in specified backward area, institutions provide financial assistance on concessional terms to units set up in the industrially backward areas.

Seminar of Handicrafts Industry

1715. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Seminar on the problem and prospects of handicrafts industry in the ountry was organised in New Delhi during May, 1988;

(b) if so, what are the names of the personnel who participated in the Seminar; and

(c) what was the nature of discussions held and what recocmendations were made to Government?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The names of 84 persons who participated in the seminar are given in the attached Statement. [*See* Appendix CXLVII, Annexure No 71].

(c) A seminar on the problems and prospects of handicrafts was organised on 27th May, 1988 in New Delhi by the Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts, an autonomous body set up under the aegis of the Ministry of Textiles. The problems faced by the Indian Handicrafts exporters were discussed during the seminar. The main emphasis was on the need for developing an export culture by the Government Agencies connected with the export of handicrafts. Keeping in view the competition being faced in the overseas markets, providing a better market intelligence and design guidance by the Export Promotion Council, was demanded.

Some of the vital recommendations during the seminar were as follows:—

(i) Participation in trade fairs/exhibitions abroad by new entrepreneurs in this sector be encouraged.

(ii) Availability of accurate Market Intelligence under the aegis of the Export Promotion Council.

(iii) Subscription to good magazines/journals.

(iv) A booklet be issued by the Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports containing the salient guidelines providing to craft exports.

(v) Clarification be issued with regard to General Notes under Col. 5 against product Group 'H'-Appendix-17 for the definition of handicrafts.

(vi) The old scheme for despatch of free samples by the exporters to the foreign buyers be restored.

(vii) Simplification of the procedure for the export of Ivory products and the handicrafts of Silver.

(viii) Re-introduction of Export House Scheme under the consortia of SSI units.

(ix) Deemed exports which include sales to the foreign tourists and others be considered as a condition to become eligible for the Export House Certificates and other benefits.

(x) Expeditious clearance of the applications pending in the Offices of the Joint Chief Controller of Imports & Exports.

(xi) Description of the items classified under Sub. Sl. No. 3804 to include handicrafts of brass in addition to brass artwares.

(xii) Acceptance of any amount of convertible foreign currency be allowed against the sale of the merchandise to the foreign tourists.

Export of South Indian Tea

1716. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have recently finalised a scheme to raise the export of South Indian Tea; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main features of this scheme are as under:—

(1) Monetary incentives on incremental exports above the prescribed base level will be provided as per the following rates depending on the country of exports:

Country	Base level (M. Kgs.)	Incentive @ Rs. 1/- per kg. (M. kgs.)	*Incentive @ Rs. 1.50 per kg. (M. Kgs.)
USSR	30	30–40	40 and above.
ARE	3	3–10	10 and above.
Iraq	3	3–10	10 and above.
USA	2	..	2 and above.
UK	1.3	..	1.3 and above.
Australia	0.1	..	0.1 and above.
Syria	0.1	..	0.1 and above.
Jordan	0.1	..	0.1 and above.

*These incentives rates however could be reviewed considering the trend of international prices.

(2) The promotional incentive is directly related to increased export turnover and therefore, in case the exports do not register an increase above the base volume there will be no outgo of the incentive component.

(3) The scheme will be implemented by the Tea Board of India as per guidelines framed by the Board.

(4) The scheme would be in operation only during the financial year 1988-89 (July-1988 to March- 1989).

Insurgency in North East

1717. SHRI NARAYAN KAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken to deal firmly with the insurgency and other forms of terrorist activities in the North-Eastern States particularly in Assam, Manipur and in Tripura;

(b) whether these terrosists are operating from foreign countries; if so, what are the names of those countries; and

(c) whether this issue was taken up bilaterally with the Government of those countries; if so, what are the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Meitei organisations *viz.* People's Liberation Army, People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak etc., in Manipur and Tripura National Volunteers in Tripura have been declared as 'unlawful associations' under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act 1967. The entire States of Manipur and Tripura have been declared as 'disturbed area'. In addition, a 5-km. belt along the Indo-Burma border in Nagaland and Tirap District of Arunachal Pradesh has also been declared as disturbed area. The

strength of para-military forces where necessary has been suitably augmented. The intelligence network in the North-Eastern Region has been geared up. Arrangements for better coordination between different agencies involved in the operations against the extremists have been made. Vigil on the border has been increased.

(b) According to reports, the extremists groups indulging in violence in the North-Eastern Region are operating from their bases in the Burmese territory and the Bangladesh territory.

(c) Government had requested for the cooperation of the Burmese Government in matters relating to the movement and activities of extremists groups operating from the Burmese territories and is satisfied with the response received. However, Bangladesh has consistently denied that they assist the TNV whenever this matter was raised with them.

Risk Capital Foundation

1718. SHRI ASHOK NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 700 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 23rd April, 1987 and state:

(a) what are the names and addresses of the organisations to whom 'Risk Capital Foundation' sponsored by Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) provided soft term loans and the amount sanctioned/given organisationwise as on date;

(b) whether it is a fact that under the New 20-Point Economic Programme, Risk Capital Foundation has been directed by the IFCI to provide soft term loans to small scale sector also besides big and medium organisations to generate more employment; and

(c) whether it is a fact that no collateral security or third party guarantee is insisted from small scale sector for such assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) A statement setting out the details, namely name and location of the company and amount of loan sanctioned by Risk Capital Technology Finance Corporation Limited (earlier Risk Capital Foundation) is annexed. [*See* Appendix CXLVII, Annexure No. 72].

(b) The Industrial Financial Corporation of India has not given any directive to the Risk Capital Foundation (RCF) which has since been converted into a company, *viz.*, Risk Capital Technology Finance Corporation Ltd. (RCTFC) on the 12th January, 1988, for providing soft term loans to small scale sector also.

Loans Sanctioned Andhra Pradesh under IRDP

1719. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans sanctioned by various financial institutions/banks to poor farmers in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, yearwise under IRDP Scheme indicating the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that in most of the cases, loans were sanctioned only after getting bribes; and

(c) whether any inquiry has since been conducted agianst the persons found guilty in sanctioning loans to farmers and if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The amounts disbursed by all the commercial banks (including cooperative banks) under Integrated Rural Develop-

ment (IRDP) in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years have been as under:—

Year	Amount (in lakhs)
1985-86	4767.71
1986-87	7098.80
1987-88	8517.30

(b) and (c) It is not correct to say that in most of the cases, loans are sanctioned after getting bribes. However, representations regarding corruption, non-sanction of loans, delay in disbursement of loans, write off or remission of dues, rescheduling of repayment reschedule, etc. are received and they are referred to the concerned authorities for necessary corrective action. Corrective measures are taken by banks in respect of complaints with a view to provide necessary redressal to the complainant.

1720. [*Transferred to the 12th August*, 1988]

Participation of Banks in Rural Upliftment

1721. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that banks in Andhra Pradesh have not reached the masses so far in the matter of providing resources for their upliftment;

(b) whether the Central Government propose to issue fresh orders to the banks in this regard; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to to (c) Under poverty alleviation measures Banks provide assistance to the weaker sections of the society which consist of small and marginal farmers, share croppors, rural artisans, village and cottage industries, IRDP beneficiaries, DRI beneficiaries and SC/ST beneficiaries. According to the information available from Reserve Bank of India the Scheduled Commercial Banks advances to weaker sections in Andhra Pradesh increased from Rs. 576 crores as at the end of December, 1984 to Rs. 681 crores at the end of December, 1985 and further to Rs. 789 crores at the end of December, 1986.

The percentage share of weaker sections advances to total advances of scheduled commercial banks in Andhra Pradesh as at the end of December, 1984, 1985 and 1986 works out to be 17.5 per cent, 18.1 per cent and 17.1 per cent respectively—comparatively higher than 7.8 per cent, 9.0 per cent and 9.4 per cent respectively at all-India level at the end of December, 1984, 1985 and 1986.

Thus the performance of banks in meeting credit needs of weaker sections in Andhra Pradesh can be considered quite satisfactory.

Detection of Bank Frauds

1722. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to conduct research into and monitoring of bank frauds in order to determine the sensitive and vulnerable spots in functioning of banks throughout the country; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b) The vigilance machinery of public sector banks monitor bank frauds on a continuing basis. Banks also review of an on-koing basis their own systems and procedures and issue instructions to their branches regarding safeguards to be observed. In addition, the Reserve Bank of India also monitors major fraud cases and examines the *modus operandii* adopted by miscreants in the commission of frauds with a view to providing guidance to the

banks for plugging the loop-holes in their systems and procedures. No separate research programme to locate vulnerable spots in banks' functioning is, therefore, necessary.

Income-tax and Weath Tax Cases pending in Courts

1723. DR. RATNAKAR PANDEY:
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD TRIPATHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of prosecution cases under the income-tax and wealth-tax acts pending in various courts till March, 1986 was 9,306;

(b) if so, what was the figure in March, 1988; and

(c) what steps Government are taking for early and speedy disposal of such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) As on 31st March, 1986, 9303 prosecution cases under the direct taxes enactments were pending in various courts.

(b) The pendency as on 31-3-1988 was 21,093.

(c) Special Courts for trying economic offences have been set up at Hyderabad, Bangalore, Muzaffarpur, Ernakulam, Indore, Cuttack, Jaipur, Madras Madurai, Allahabad, Kanpur and Delhi. The State Governments of Gujarat, Maharashtra and West Bengal have been requested to similarly set up Special Courts, or earmark certain courts, for exclusively dealing with economic offences.

Mobilisation of Financial Resources in Punjab to Meet Plan Finance

1724. SHRI HARVENDRA SINGH HANSPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government continue to insist on Punjab Government to mobilise resources for the current year's plan;

(b) whether due to terrorist activities, the Punjab Government is not in a position to raise resources;

(c) whether in view of the existing financial constraints, Central Government propose to relax its policies; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): (a) to (d) After discussions with representaties of the State Government, the annual Plan outlay for the current year has been fixed at Rs. 700 crores. During the current year, the Central Government would provide Rs. 58.11 crores to Punjab as Central assistance for Plan schemes on the basis of their entitlement. In addition, keeping in view the extraordinary situation in Punjab, a special term loan of Rs. 650 crores would be provided to the State Government for funding the said Plan. Having regard to the total requirement of funds for Plan and Non-Plan expenditure, it was agreed after discussions with representatives of Punjab Govt. that the State Govt. would raise Rs. 50 crores through additional resource mobilisation measures. Action in this regard is, therefore, to be taken by the State Government.

Cracks Developed in Foundations of Badrinath Shrine Complex

1725. SHRI KAPIL VERMA:
SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:
KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, according to a report prepared by the Environment Directorate the

Alakananda river on whose banks the Badrinath Shrine is situated has caused cracks in some other buildings also adjoining the temple; and

(b) whether cracks have developed in the foundations of Badrinath Shrine Complex; if so, what measures have been taken to repair them?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b) The information is being collected from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Norm for Continuation of Posts

1726. DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state;

(a) whether norms have been prescribed for continuation of posts from year to year;

(b) whether there has been any violation of these norms in respect of continuation of posts during the past three years in respect of Textile Training posts in the office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts); and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof and action taken or proposed to be taken to rectify the same and for fixing responsibility?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Only those posts have been contained which fulfil the norms prescribed by the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Pollution of River Godavari

1727. SHRI SHANKARRAO NARAYANRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government are aware of the fact that severe pollution of river Godavari at Nasik Road (Maharashtra) is caused by huge quantity of ash being thrown into the river bed from the Thermal Power Station, Ekalahre (Nasik Road); and

(b) if so, what measures have been taken so far to check this pollution?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b) The thremal power station at Ekalahre has got arrangements for treatment and disposal of effluents as prescribed by the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board. The decanted water from the slurry settled in an ash pond joins the river Godavari and has been found to conform to the pollution control standards set by the State Pollution Control Board. However, the villagers often break the well of the ash bund for abtaining water for irrigation purposes and this causes the ash-mixed water to enter the Godavari. The State Pollution Control Board has directed the Maharashtra State Electricity Board to keep a close watch on the bund of the ash pond so that such incidents are prevented.

Action Plan for Prevention and Control of Pollution of River Krishna

1728. DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the action plan for prevention and control of pollution of river Krishna and its tributaries prepared jointly by the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra has been received; and

(b) if so, what action the Central Government propose to take thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question of implementing action plans for cleaning other rivers can be considered only in due course depending on the experience of the Ganga Action Plan and the availability of funds.

Japanese Credit for NTC

1729. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are exploring the possibilities of availing Japanese credit to finance the modernisation of the National Textile Corporation (NTC);

(b) if so, what are the details of the ailing NTC mills at present in the country;

(c) what are the details of the programme made to make them profit making concern; and

(d) what further efforts Government propose to take to contain the losses of the NTC and to improve its performance?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the year 1987-88, 116 mills under NTC incurred net loss.

(c) and (d). NTC has formulated a turn-around strategy based on restructuring of unviable mills, selective modernisation with institutional finance, product upgradation and rationalisation of excess labour based on voluntary resignations.

Exchange Rate of Rupee

1730. SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India participates in the United Nations project for the calculation of purchasing power parity rates for currencies; and

(b) if so, the exchange rate and parity rate of rupee-dollar, rupee-yuan (Chinese), rupee-yen and rupee-sterling pound (U.K.) for the latest year available.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The exchange rates per US dollar and the purchasing power parity for India, Japan, U.K. and U.S.A. are given below:

Country	Exchange Rate	Purchasing Power parity
India Rs.	7.863	3.2964
Japan (Yen)	226.740	240.09
U.K. (Pound)	0.4303	0.48723
U.S.A. (Dollar)	1.0000	1.0000

(SOURCE: U. N. Publication on World Comparison of Purchasing Power and Real Product for 1980).

China is not participating in the programme.

Bank Frauds

1731. SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nationalised banks suffered a loss of Rs. 41 crores due to frauds in 1987;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what steps have been taken to check these frauds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India has intimated that during the year 1987, 28 Public Sector Banks have reported to it 1902 cases of frauds, irrespective of the dates of their occurrence, involving an

amount of Rs. 4084.34 lakhs approximately. The amounts involved in these fraud cases do not necessarily represent the actual losses which the banks may have to ultimately suffer since banks generally have some securities, insurance policies and make recoveries through civil suits etc.

(c) To prevent/check frauds, banks are taking steps to strengthen their control mechanisms, including internal audit/inspection machinery, and to make them effective so as to eliminate the scope for frauds, malpractices, etc. The vigilance machinery in banks is also being strengthened and made more effective. Reporting and detection of frauds is also being improved. Banks also take a serious view of irregularities committed by their employees and have been initiating action to inflict punishment on the delinquent employees befitting the seriousness of the irregularities

जोधपुर जेल में निरुद्ध व्यक्ति

1732. **श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जोधपुर जेल मे निरुद्ध व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है और वे कब से निरुद्ध हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार उन्हें 15 अगस्त, से पहले रिहा करने के लिए आदेश जारी करने का विचार रखती है; यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० चिदम्बरम): (क) जोधपुर जेल में 326 विचारणाधीन कैदियों को रखा गया है। इनमें से नवम्बर/दिसम्बर, 1987 में दो का रिमांड लिया गया था। शेष 324 कैदी फरवरी/मार्च, 1985 से जोधपुर जेल में हैं।

(ख) इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Shifting of Head Office at NTC

1733. SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it s a fact that National Textiles Corporation proposes to shift its Head Office from its present place of accommodation;

(b) if so. what are the details and the reasons therefor;

(c) what is the financial implication of this change over;

(d) what is the present floor-space and rent being p aid and what will be the floor space at the new site and the rent to be paid therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (d). NTC had purchased 34,068 sq. feet of area in the office Complex built for Public Enterprises in Lodi Road at a cost of Rs. 2.38 crores with a view to centralise all its offices under the roof.

NTC is presently occupying 20,735 sq. feet office area in rented flats located in different buildings and is paying a monthly rent of Rs. 68,000|-.

Inurance Claims received by the General Insurance Corporation

1734. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of cases of house/shop burglary|theft|robbery|riots fire and road accident claims received and entertained by the General Insurance Corporation, during the period from 1st October, 19844 and 31st December, 1987 in Delhi/New Delhi;

(b) how do these figures compare with the figures for the same period prior to 1st January, 1984;

(c) what are the safeguards and measures the insurers should take to get full

insurance cover under different headings, in detail;

(d) what is the number of claims of riot victims of October/November, 1984 received on which full insurance cover had not yet been paid not only by the General Insurance Company, but als obyother such insurance companies; and

(e) by when these claims are likely to be settled by each of the insurance companies and what efforts will be made from Government side to expedite such claims by issuing suitable guidelines to insurance companies without any further delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Branches of Nationallised Banks in Bihar with Electronic Digital Display of Token Facility

1735. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of branches of each of the nationalised banks in Bihar as on 31st March, 1988;

(b) what is the number of branches out of them which are having electronic digital display of token on cash counters;

(c) whether Government are aware that electronic digital display of tokens are really helping the customers;

(d) if so, whether all the nationalised bank branches in Bihar are proposed to be equipped with electronic digital display of token machines; and

(e) if so, by when the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that as at the end of March, 1988, there were 2484 branches of public sector banks functioning in Bihar. Bank-wise details are set out in the attached statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) RBI has reported that it is not monitoring information relating to installation of electronic display of tokens in banks and it has not so far received any customer complaints relating to the functioning of such electronic devices wherever they are already installed.

(d) and (e) It is for each individual bank to take a decision whether electronic digital display of tokens should be introduced in a particular branch, as this essentially depends upon the level of business operations, the location of the branch, type of clientele etc. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate as to when such facility is likely to be introduced in all the branches.

Number of branches of Public Sector Bank functoning in Bihar as on 31 *March,* 1986

Name of the bank	No. of branches
State Bank of India	784
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	4
State Bank of Patiala	1
Allahabad Bank	181
Andhra Bank	2
Bank of Baroda	63
Bank of India	282
Bank of Maharashtra	1
Canara Bank	80
Central Bank of India	288
Corporation Bank	1
Dena Bank	7
Indian Bank	23
Indian Overseas Bank	11
New Bank of India	10
Oriental Bank of Commerce	2

1	2
Punjab & Sind Bank . . .	10
Punjab National Bank . . .	331
Syndicate Bank	19
UCO Bank	203
Union Bank of India. . .	65
United Bank of India . . .	109
Vijaya Bank	7
TOTAL	2484

Rejection of loan Applications

1736. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the nationalised banks are not conveying grounds of rejection of loans to the applicants so far;

(b) whether the Central Government/ Reserve Bank of India have issued any directives to banks and gave some guidelines to this effect;

(c) if so, what are the details thereof and when these directives were issued; and

(d) if no directives have so far been issued, what are the reasons for not issuing any guidelines in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that nationalised banks record reasons for rejections on the loan applications returned to sponsoring agencies and are not required to convey grounds for rejection of loans to the applicants.

(b) and (c) Reserve Bank of India has also reported that it had issued orders 1982 and 1984 advising the banks to maintain a register of all loan applicants, *inter-alia*, containing the reasons for rejection in cases where loans are not sanctioned. This register is available for scrutiny to inspecting authorities.

(d) Does not arise.

Loans given by NABARD to Farmers in Bihar

1737. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of farmers and other persons to whom loans have been given by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development in Bihar for plantation on and for afforestation on wasteland as on 31st March, 1988;

(b) what was the number of applications received as on 31st March, 1988;

(c) what was the amount given as loan as on 31st March, 1988;

(d) what is normal time fixed for sanction of loan to such applicants; the number of such applications kept as pending indicating the date since when the same is kept as pending; and

(e) by when the pending applications are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent possible.

उत्तर प्रदेश में क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों का खोला जाना

1738. **श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1988-89 के वर्ष में सरकार द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने और क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक खोले जायेंगे ;

(ख) इस समय क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों की कुल संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) इन बैंकों द्वारा कौन-कौन सी नयी योजनाएं आरम्भ किये जाने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में आर्थिक कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एडुवर्डो फेलेरियो) : (क) और (ख) राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में 40 क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक हैं जिनके अन्तर्गत 57 में से 54 जिले आते हैं। राज्य में इस समय कोई नया क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक खोलने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश सहित पूरे देश में क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक छोटे/सीमांतिक किसानों को और अन्य कमजोर वर्गों को कृषि कार्य तथा अन्य सम्बद्ध कार्यों के लिए ऋण देते है तथा गैर कृषि कार्य प्रयोजन के लिए उन व्यक्तियों को ऋण देते हैं जिनकी वार्षिक आय 6500/- रुपये से अधिक नहीं । उपर्युक्त वर्गों के व्यक्तियों के लिये राज्य सरकार द्वारा तैयार की गई किसी भी नई योजना के लिए भी इन बैंकों द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता दी जाएगी।

News-item captioned 'Big Houses profiteering from Charity'

1739. SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item which appeared in 'Telegraph' of 27th June, 1988 entitled 'Big houses profiteering from charity; its concessions may be curtailed'; and

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI AJIT PANJA) (a) and (b) Government is aware of the news-item that appeared in the Telegraph' dated 27th June, 1988. The Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987 has plugged a number of loopholes through which ovasion/avoidance of tax was possible earlier.

Foreign Investments

1740. SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:

SHRI N.E. BALARAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering certain steps to step up direct foreign investments in the country; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b) The basic frame-work of our foreign investment policy is laid-down in various documents includng the Industrial Policy Resolution. Although it is not an open door policy, it has a substantial degree of flexibility. It permits technical as well as financial collaborations over a wide range of industrial activities. It is the intention of the Government to promote more direct foreign investment within the broad frame-work of this policy.

Sale tax on electronic goods

1741. SHRI N. E. BALARAM:

SHRI KRISHNA KUAMAR BIRLA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some State Governments levy different rates of sales tax on electronic goods as between those manufactured in their own territory and those from other parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the Supreme Court has declared that such different sales tax is violative of Articles 301 and 303 of the Constitution; and

(c) if so, what measures were taken by the Union Government to ensure that uniform rates are charged by the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The levy of tax on sales or purchases taking place inside a State is a State subject of taxation under the Constitution. Hence, it is for the State Governments to implement the decision of the Supreme Court. Earlier, it had come to the notice of the Central Government that some of the State Governments were levying sales tax on elocromic goods manufactured within the State at rates lower than that levied on such goods manufactured outside the State. The State Governments were advised that the levy of discriminatory rates of sales tax would amount to restricting the free flow of trade and commence and would be against Articles 301 and 304 of the Constitution.

कपड़ा नीति की पुनरीक्षा

1742. **श्री अजीत जोगी** : क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न ट्रेड यूनियनो और उद्योगपतियों ने सरकार से कपड़ा नीति पर पुनर्विचार व पुनरीक्षा करने का हाल ही में अनुरोध किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार कपड़ा नीति की पुनरीक्षा करने का विचार रखती है ; और

(ग) क्या नई कपड़ा नीति के लागू किये जाने के बाद कपड़ा मिलों की हालत और खराब हुई है ?

वस्त्र मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) सरकार को वस्त्र उद्योग द्वारा सामना की जा रही कठिनाइयों तथा जून, 1985 की वस्त्र नीति की समीक्षा के संबंध में अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त होते रहे है ।

(ख) वस्त्र नीति के कार्यान्वयन की प्रगति की समीक्षा करने के लिए एक समिति स्थापित की गई है ।

(ग) जबकि कुल कपड़ा उत्पादन में संगठित मिल क्षेत्र का अंश कम हो गया है फिर भी नई नीति के बाद कुल कपड़े और यार्न के उत्पादन मे वृद्धि हुई है ।

Relevant provisions for preventing unauthorised parking by N.D.M.C.

1743. SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH:

SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the relevant laws and rules under which NDMC removes vehicles for allegedly unauthorised parking;

(b) whether the NDMC has prepared any coordination plan with the Delhi Traffic Police for removing vehicles from the roads; if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether the NDMC puts up proper 'No Parking' boards at various sites of unauthorised parking to warn the vehicle owners, and if so, how many such boards have actually been put up; and

(d) whether the NDMC staff entrusted with taking action against parking offenders has been given proper training/orientation in this regard and if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) NDMC removes vehicles from road berms pavements, bylanes under section 173(2) of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 as extended to the Union Territory of Delhi.

(b) Action taken by the NDMC is independent of the action taken by the Traffic Police. However, coordination with Traffic Police is made as and when necessary.

(c) 'No Parking' signs have been put up at 35 vulnerable points.

(d) Yes, Sir. Municipal Inspectors duly conversant with the job are entrusted with this work.

Penalty Realised by NDMC for wrong parking of Vehicles

1744. SHRI BHAGAIRAM MANHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that New Delhi Municipal Committee (NDMC) realises Rs. 150 from motorists for removing vehicles from the allegedly unauthorised parking lots;

(b) if so, whether the vehicle-owners are issued receipts for the penalty amount at the time of its collection;

(c) whether the vehicle owners are unrequired to collect the receipts the following day; and

(d) if so, whether Government have received complaints that some vehicle owners are made to part with Rs. 150/- as penalty but the same is not accounted for in official records; if so, what action is proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) In the past, receipts were issued upto 2.00 P.M. when the Municipal Treasury remained open and thereafter the removal charges were realised by making an enty in a register kept for the purpose. Receipts for such collection were issued the next day. However, now special arrangements have been made for issue of receipts on the same day.

(d) No such complaint has been received by the NDMC.

Effect of attack on migrant labour in Punjab

1745. SHRI HARVENDRA SINGH HANSPAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the economy of Punjab will be adversely affected in the long run due to terrorist attack on migrant labourers working at the Satluj Yamuna Link Canal;

(b) whether all the migrant labourers who were working in Punjab on different tasks have started moving back to their home State;

(c) whether the Central Government with the assistance of Punjab Government have made any efforts to remove the fear from the minds of migrant labourers; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No Sir.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) Police pickets comprising Punjab Police and Home Guards have been established for the protection and safety of labourers hailing from other States by deploying one Head Constable, two constables and four Home Gurds on each picket Day and night patrolling in the area where these labourers are working residing is conducted by paramilitary forces and Punjab Police.

Plight of Punjab Migrants living in Delhi

1746. SHRI HARVENDRA SINGH HANSPAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the pitiable plight of Punjab migrants living in Delhi;

(b) whether proper facilities are not being provided to them; and

(c) if so, what are the details in this regard and the total number of such migrants in Delhi at present and the details of assistance provided to them by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (c) A total number of 6500 families comprising 27,516 members have reported in the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi till 26-7-1988. Out of these 579 families with 2608 members have gone back to Punjab.

It is not correct to say that the Punjab migrants are living in pitiable conditions in Delhi. Various facilities are being provided by Delhi Administration to them. They are being given financial assistance for food at the rate of Rs. 10/- per member per day subject to a maximum of Rs. 1000/- per family per month. These families are being provided free accommodation, depending upon availability. In the official camps free electricity, water and medical facilities are being provided. Assistance ance in the admission of children in various schools is also given.

Alleged gang rape by Assam Rifles Jawans

1747. SHRIMATI KANAK MUKHERJEE:

SHRI NARAYAN KAR:

SHRI MOHAMMED AMIN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any telegram from Members of Parliament regarding gang-rape by the Assam Rifles Jawans in Tripura; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Madam/Sir. A telegram from Shrimati Kanak Mukherjee and Shrimati Bibha Ghosh Goswami, Members of Parliament has been received.

(b) According to information furnished by the State Government, preliminary enquiry was conducted into allegation of mass rape by Assam Rifles men at Ujanmaidan published in Daily Deshar Katha on 5-6-1988. The allegation was not established by any evidence/documents. The women who were alleged to have been raped were asked to undergo medical examination by a Lady Doctor but they refused to do so. On preliminary enquiry, the allegation of mass rape appeared to be incorrect. The Government of Tripura constituted a fact

finding committee with the following officers to enquire into the incident:

1. DM and Collector, West Tripura.
2. SDO Khowai, West Tripura (who is a Lady Officer).
3. Shri Rajendra Deb Barma, DSP(SB), Tripura.
4. Major S. K. Raina, of Assam Rifles.

The fact finding committee submitted their report on 13-6-88. The committee opined that—

(i) the allegation of mass rape is baseless;

(ii) the probability of rape of Smt. Radhika Deb Barma and the attempt to outrage the modesty of two girls, namely: Vidya Laxmi Deb Barma aged 18 years and Visha Laxmi Deb Barma aged 16 years daughter of Brajendra Deb Barma cannot be ruled out.

According to the State Government, it is suspected that the allegation of mass rape was intended to malign the security forces operating in the area.

The State Government have stated that every effort would be made to locate the culprits who might have committed the crime and to inflict deterrect punishment on them.

There were no reports of any rape on tribal women of Amarpur sub-division by Assam Rifles personnel.

Legislative Assembly for Delhi

1748. SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE:
SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Pradesh Con-Committee-I has asked for a full-fledged Legislative Assembly for Delhi With a Council of Ministers responsible to the elected representatives working in close harmony with the Central Government; and

(b) if so, what is Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b) Various political parties including Delhi Pradesh Congress Committee-I have given their views to the Committee on the Reorganisation of the Delhi set up under the chairmanship of Justice Sarkaria. A view can only be taken by the Government of India after the report of the Committee becomes available.

Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces

1749. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C&AG has found the Centre and the States lacking in the implementation of a Centrally-sponsored non-Plan Scheme for modernisation of State Police Forces;

(b) if so, what are the main points brought by the C&AG in his report and whether Government have examined the report; and

(c) who are responsible for non-implementation of the scheme and what action has been taken by the Central Government to see that both the States and the Centre implement the plan for modernisation of the Police Force in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c) C&AG has pointed out in his re-

port on the modernisation of State Police Forces that some of the States had not contributed towards the Scheme, had not maintained separate accounts as envisaged in the scheme and had not spent the amount in conformity with the approved plan. In some cases funds received under this scheme were diverted to other heads and most of the States could not achieve hundred per cent coverage of police stations by providing wireless or telecommunication system.

'Police' being a state subject, the state Governments are mainly responsible for the implementation of this scheme. Copies of the C&AG report have been sent to them for necessary action.

Narcotics Trade

1750. SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trade in narcotics is increasing even after the enactment of stringent laws;

(b) what is the quantum of narcotics seized in terms of value during the last three years, the number of seizure and persons involved in each case and the States from where seizures were made; and

(c) what was the number of prosecutions in this connection during the last three years and the nature of convictions awarded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) to (c) With the intensification of the drive against drug smugglers/traffickers by the various drug law enforcement agencies in the country, there has been a steep increase in the quantities of drugs seized.

The quantities of drugs seized from 1985 to 1988 (upto June) in the country are indicated in the enclosed statement. (*See* below).

No precise value of the drugs seized can be determined or assessed as this is dependent upon various factors like purity of the drug, place of origin|seizure local demand and supply etc.

The seizures were effected from all the States and Union Territories excepting Sikkim, Lakshadweep and Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Of the total number of 11,088 persons prosecuted under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 since 14-11-1985, cases have been decided in respect of 1,849 persons, of whom 962 have been convicted. No data is maintained in respect of convictions for different offences.

Statement

S. No.	Name of drug	Quantities seized during (in kilograms)							
		1985		1986		1987		1988 (Provite.	
		No. of cases	Qty. seized	No. of cases	Qty. seized	No. of cases	Qty. seized	No. of cases (upto June)	Qty. seized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Opium	489	6,840	1,692	8,709	433	2,929	160	1,37
2.	Morphine	78	125	45	207	38	115	10	
3.	Heroin	131	761	405	2,621	351	2,747	138	1,708

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	Ganja . . .	254	66,314	684	60,619	635	53,920	183	15,469
5.	Hashish (Charas) .	192	10,312	374	18,909	301	14,796	139	12,250
6.	Cocaine . . .	1	5	9	26	6	5	2	17
7.	Methaqualone .	42	745	19	1,485	59	1,500	15	536

(N.B. :—Figures rounded off to the nearest kilogram.)

राम जन्म भूमि और बाबरी मस्जिद विवाद

1751. **श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राम जन्म भूमि-बाबरी मस्जिद विवाद का शीघ्र तथा स्थायी समाधान करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठाने का विचार रखती है ; और

(ख) इस संबंध में प्राप्त सुझावों का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा वे सुझाव किन-किन से प्राप्त हुए हैं ?

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० चिदम्बरम्): (क) और (ख) केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारें बातचीत द्वारा एक स्वीकार्य हल खोजने के लिए कृतसंकल्प हैं और वार्तालाप तथा बातचीत शीघ्रता से शुरू करने के लिए सभी संबंधित पक्षों से आग्रह किया है । वार्तालाप की प्रक्रिया शुरू हो गई है ।

News-item captioned 'Farmers Jailed for Loan Default'

1752. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item captioned 'Farmers jailed for loan default' which appeared in the Hindustan Times of July 4, 1988;

(b) whether it is a fact that being unable to repay loans some farmers committed suicide;

(c) whether the banks were given clear instructions to stop recovery of loans from farmers in areas effected by natural calamity; and

(d) what action has been taken to avert such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It has been reported in the news item that 14 farmers of Srikalahasati Mandal in Chittor district have been jailed for falling to repay agricultural loans taken from State Bank of India. RBI and NABARD have reported that they have no information about any bank borrower committing suicide in Srikalahasati Mandal of Chittor district only for being unable to repay the loans.

(c) and (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had issued detailed guidelines including relief and concessions to farmers affected by natural calamities such as flood, cyclone, etc. These guidelines provide for grant of second crop loan, conversion of short term loans into medium and long term loans, rescheduilement of payment of principal and interest, etc.

Raids conducted at the office premises of Voltas company and its distributors

1753. SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a raid was recently conducted at the office premises of Voltas and its distributors all over the country for evasion of excise duty; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and what action is being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b) Searches were carried out in the air conditioning and refrigerating division of M/s Voltas Ltd. at their Head office at Bombay and at their branch offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras on 6.7.88 by the Officers of the Directorate of Anti-Evasion with the assistance of local central excise officers. Three of its associate concerns (two at Delhi and one at Madras) were also searched simultaneously. A number of incriminating records/documents have been seized. Investigations are in progress.

Action as per the law will be taken on completion of investigations.

Memorandum submitted by army officers and former civil servants on Punjab situation

1754. SHRIMATI RATAN KUMARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a group of army officers and former civil servants who have formed a study circle has submitted a memorandum on Punjab situation to the Central Government as reported in the Hindustan Times of June 7, 1988; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A memorandum addressed to Prime Minister by Shri C. S. Jha, on behalf of an unofficial study group incorporating some suggestions on the Punjab situation, has been received. The suggestions are being examined by the Government.

राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम की कपड़ा मिलों को हो रहे घाटे

1755. श्री राम नरेश यादव : क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम के अन्तर्गत कपड़ा मिलों को निरन्तर घाटे हो रहे है; यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) पिछले वर्ष के अन्त तक उक्त कपड़ा मिलों के समूह द्वारा कुल कितना घाटा उठाया गय ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि पिछले तीन वर्षो के दौरान इन मिलों के कार्यकरण में सुधार करने के लिए कुछ प्रभावी उपाय किए गए थे ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वस्त्र मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) और (ख) 31 मार्च, 1988 तक एम० टी० सी० के अन्तर्गत मिलों द्वारा उठाया गया कुल सचयी घाटा लगभग 1330.63 करोड़ रुपये था ।

(ग) और (घ) मिलों के कार्य निष्पादन में सुधार लाने के लिए एन० टी० सी० में मिलों की विशिष्ट कार्य योजना तैयार की है । कार्य योजना अन्य बातों

के साथ-साथ चुनिन्दा आधुनिकीकरण स्वैच्छिक सेवा निवृत्तियों पर वेशी श्रम शक्ति के सुव्यवस्थीकरण तथा उत्पाद मिश्र को उन्नत बनाने पर आधारित है।

तमिलनाडु के हथकरघा बुनकरों द्वारा आन्दोलन

1756. **श्री राम नरेश यादव :** क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तमिलनाडु के हथकरघा बुनकरो ने अभी हाल ही में ततु के दामों में वृद्धि होने के कारण आन्दोलन करने का निश्चय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इन बुनकरों से बात करके उन्हें आन्दोलन न करने के लिए राजी करने का प्रयास किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में विस्तृत जानकारी क्या है और यदि नही, तो इस मामले में कोई प्रयास न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वस्त्र मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) से (ग) तमिलनाडु सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि राज्य सरकार की योजना "यार्न फार पावर" के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न हथकरघा एसोसिएशनों के यार्न की सप्लाई के लिए दरें निर्धारित किए जाने के परिणामस्वरूप हथकरघा बुनकर संघों द्वारा पहले जारी किया गया हड़ताल का नोटिस वापिस ले लिया गया है।

Army personnel killed in Manipur

1757. SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drown to the press report which appeared in the Hindustan Times of the 8th July, 1988 to the effect that 2 Army Majors and Jawan were killed in Ukhrul District of Mani-Pur;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken by Government to stop such incidents and if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On 7th July, 1988 a Security Force jeep in which two Majors and a Jawan of the Assam Rifles were travelling was fired upon by extremists belonging to NSCN in Ukhrul town. In this incident, two Majors and a Jawan of Assam Rifles were killed and the driver and two civilians were injured.

(c) Meitei extermist organisations viz. People's Liberation Army, People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak etc. in Manipur have been declared as 'unlawful associations' under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. The entire State of Manipur has been declared as 'disturbed area'. In addition, a 5 Km belt along the Indo-Burma border in Nagaland and Tirap District of Arunachal Pradesh has also been declared as 'disturbed area'. The strength of para-military forces where necessary has been suitably augmented. During this year upto 2.8.88, 57 NSCN undergrounds (Nagaland-34, Manipur-6, Tirap Dist. 17) have been arrested and another 24 have surrendered. In addition, 11 NSCN undergrounds (Nagaland-5, Manipur-4, Tirap Dist.-2) were killed in encounters with Security Forces.

Setting up of Housing Finance company by the Punjab National Bank

1758. SHRI ASHOK NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab National Bank has set up Housing Finance Com-

pany for financing housing activities in Northern Region on the pattern of 'Can Fan Home Ltd.' a subsidiary of Canara Bank; if so, what are the details thereof;

(b) whether any other Bank has set up any subsidiary or otherwise for financing housing activities in Northern Region if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) if the reply to parts (a) and (b) above be in the negative what are the reasons therefor; and

(d) what are the names of the institutions other than LIC and HUDCO which are financing, housing activities of individuals in Northern Region including scheduled commercial Banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that Punjab National Bank (PNB) has recently been permitted to promote a fully owned subsidiary for undertaking housing finance activities in Northern States/Union Territories comprising Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Chandigarh and Delhi.

(b) and (c) RBI has reported that Canbank Financial Services Ltd. has also promoted an institution jointly with Canara Bank for undertaking housing finance activities in Union Territory of Delhi in addition to States in Southern Region.

(d) The RBI has further reported that in addition to LIC and HUDCO, scheduled commercial banks are providing finance for housing activities. Three housing finance companies also provide housing finance to individuals in the country.

Inflation rate

1759. SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether latest data, available indicate an inflation rate of 10.4 per cent during 1987-88. which is nearly double the inflation rate of 5.3 per cent for 1986-87; and

(b) if so, what were the main factors to which this hike in the inflation rate is attributable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b) The rate of inflation during 1987-88 was 10.6 per cent as against 5.3 per cent in 1986-87. The latest data indicate that the annual rate of inflaton has come down to 7.5 per cent as on July 23rd, 1988.

Prices remained under pressure during 1987-88 on account of the severe drought. The inflation rate during the year was, however, much lower than in the earlier years of comparable drought.

Extremist activity on Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh Borders

1760. KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of increased extremist activity on Orissa-Andhra Pradesh-Madhya Pradesh borders;

(b) what assistance has been given to the concerned State Governments to tackle this menace; and

(c) what measures are being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBRAM): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Shifting of the office of MPEDA from Kerala to Orissa

1761. KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recived any representation for shifting the office of the Marine Products Export Development Authority to Orissa; if so, what are the details thereof; and

(b) what are the reasons for not shifting the office of MPEDA from Kerala to Orissa which is now a large producer of marine exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Raids against tax evaders

1762. SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of raids conducted by Government against tax evaders and Government officials during the last six months;

(b) what is the total amount of money movable and immovable assets found without proper accounts in respect of the above categories of persons; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to introduce any amnesty scheme this year so that tax evaders come forward and disclose their income; if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) During the period 1.1.1988 to 30.6.1988, the Income tax Department conducted 3545 searches.

(b) The searches mentioned above resulted in seizure of unaccounted assets, including cash and jewellery, and a large number of incriminating documents. The aggregate value of the seized assets is about Rs. 85.27 crores. During these searches, concealment of income to the tune of Rs. 119.51 crores was admitted by the persons searched.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration by the Government.

Production of Mulberry raw silk

1763. SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have plans to increase the production of mulberry raw silk to 8000 tonnes a year because of the heavy demand in foreign countries for the raw silk;

(b) what is the total amount to be spent for increasing the production of raw silk; and

(c) what facilities Government are providing to the formers who are involved in mulberry production?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Production of mulberry silk in the country has already reached the level of 8400 tonnes in 1987-88. The Production target set for the end of the VII Plan period for mulberry raw silk is 9980 tonnes;

(b) The Planning Commission have approved an allocation of Rs. 240 crores for, State Sector and Rs. 70 crores for Central Sector for sericulture development during the VII Plan period.

(c) Central Government, through the Central Silk Board, supplements the efforts of State Governments by providing the following assistance to the farmers involved in mulberry production:—

(i) Supply of high yielding varieties of mulberry cuttings at subsidised rates.

(ii) Supply of quality silkworm seed to sericulturists through a net work of seed production centres in the country.

(iii) Providing R&D and Extension support through a net work of Research and Extension units.

(iv) Organising training programmes and conducting study tours for sericulturists.

Capital gains accounts scheme, 1988

1764. SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the salient features of Capital Gains Accounts Scheme, 1988 for nationalised banks which was published in the 'Economic Times' dated the 25th June, 1988;

(b) whether it is a fact that the scheme does not cover exemption under section 54E of Income tax Act, 1961 like Unit Trust of India Capital Gains Unit Scheme, 1983;

(c) if so, what are the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is proposed to extend the scheme to include section 54E which would benefit large number of customers; and

(e) whether it is intended to extend the scheme to other scheduled commercial banks also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) to (e) A notification on Capital Gains Accounts Scheme, 1988 has been published in the Gazette of India on 22.6.1988. This is a composite scheme and is applicable to tax payers who intend to avail of the exemption provided under sections 54, 54B, 54D, 54F or 54G of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Thus, this scheme is applicable to cases where exemption from capital gains is dependent upon the assessee acquiring immovable property or physical assets like a residential house, agricultural land or land and buildings or machinery or plant within the periods laid down in the respective sections. On the other hand exemption under section 54E is based on purchase of certain specified financial assets within a period of six months from the date of transfer of a capital asset. Therefore, conceptually the question of extending the Capital Gains Accounts Scheme, 1988 to cases covered by section 54E cannot arise. The Scheme will be operated for the present only through the 28 public sector banks including the State Bank of India. The deposits can be made in any of the branches of these banks except their rural branches. There is no proposal at present to extend the scheme to other scheduled banks. The scheme gives an option of two different types of deposit accounts, one being in the nature of a savings account and the other a term deposit. The interest on the deposits will be allowed at the rates to be notified by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time.

Inspection reports of G&AG

1765. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) in how many cases the inspection reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General have been stalled by the Central and the State Governments at the end of 1986-87 as against the inspection reports stalled at the end of 1985-86;

(b) what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) how do Government think that with the inspection reports of the C&AG being stalled and his recommendations not implemented the role of the C&AG in bringing out the financial lapses and to reform the terrant Government institutions could be useful and meaningful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): (a) to (c) 9095 Inspection Reports and 2,26,817 Inspection Reports pertaining to Central (Civil) and State Government offices respectively were pending for more than 6 months as on 31-3-87 as against 6,816 and 1,45,529 Inspection Reports resptctively as on 31-3-86. These were outstanding for want of either the comments from the concerned Central/State Governments Departments or for corrective action by these Departments. Instructions have been issued from time to time emphasising the importance of prompt settlement of audit objections by the Administrative authorities and for keeping a close watch over the clearance of objections outstanding for over six months. No case of deliberate stalling of Report has been brought to the notice of this Ministry so far.

मसाला बोर्ड का गठन

1766. **श्री सन्तोष कुमार बाड़ोदिया :** क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मसाला बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष और सदस्यों के नाम तथा पते क्या है ;

(ख) वर्तमान मासाला बोर्ड का गठन कब हुआ था तथा इसका कार्यकाल कब समाप्त होने जा रहा है ; और

(ग) मसाला बोर्ड द्वारा मसालों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है । (नीचे देखिये)

(ख) वर्तमान मसाला बोर्ड का गठन दिनांक 26-2-1987 को किया गया था । सदस्यों की कार्य अवधि तीन वर्ष है ।

(ग) मसाला बोर्ड इलायची के उत्पादन तथा उत्पादकता को बढ़ाने के लिए विभिन्न योजनाएं क्रियान्वित कर रहा है जिनमें शामिल है :—पुनर्रोपण योजना, नर्सरी योजना, पौधा संरक्षण रसायनों की आपूर्ति, उपस्कर, भूमि, संरक्षण योजनाएं आदि । अन्य मसालों के विकास का उत्तरदायित्व कृषि मंत्रालय का है । तथापि मसाला बोर्ड काली मिर्च के लिए क्वालिटी रोपण सामग्री तथा अदरक और हल्दी आदि के लिए क्वालिटी बीज सामग्री उपलब्ध कराकर इन प्रयासों में सहायता दे रहा है ।

विवरण

मसाला बोर्ड के सदस्य

	अधिकारी	
1	श्री के० एम० चन्द्रशेखर, आ०इ० ए० एस०	अध्यक्ष
2	श्री विजय छिब्बर, उप-सचिव	सदस्य
3.	श्रीमती बी० घोष, निदेशक (वित्त) वाणिज्य मंत्रालय	सदस्य
4	डा० सी० के० जार्ज, संयुक्त आयुक्त, कृषि मंत्रालय	सदस्य
5	कृषि निदेशक, केरल राज्य, त्रिवेन्द्रम	सदस्य
6	कृषि निदेशक, आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य, हैदराबाद	सदस्य
7	कृषि निदेशक, तमिलनाडु, मद्रास	सदस्य

8. निदेशक, कोका, आर्कनेट तथा मसाला विकास निदेशालय, कालीकट . पदेन

9. निदेशक, भारतीय सब्जेक्टन संस्थान, बम्बई . . . सदस्य

10. निदेशक, केन्द्रीय खाद्य प्रौद्योगिकी अनुसंधान संस्थान, मैसूर . सदस्य

11. निदेशक, केन्द्रीय रोपण फसल अनुसंधान संस्थान, कासरगोडे . सदस्य

संसद सदस्य

12. प्रो. पी. जे. कुरियन, लोकसभा सदस्य . . . . सदस्य

13. श्रीमती डी.के. तरादेवी, लोकसभा सदस्य . . . . सदस्य

14. श्री आर.टी. गोपालन, राज्य सभा सदस्य . . . सदस्य

गैर-सरकारी

15. श्री सी. हनुमैय्या, लक्ष्मीपुरम, गण्टूर । . . . सदस्य

16. श्री भारत मणि प्रधान,मणि प्रेस कलिमपोंग, पश्चिमी बंगाल . सदस्य

17. श्री टी.के.एस. मनोहरन, मार्फत केरल इलयवो उत्पादक यूनियन, तमिलनाडु कम्बम, जिला-मदुरई . . . . सदस्य

18. श्री के. एस. सहदेवन, पोट्ट-अम्कुलम गार्डेन्स, मुण्डक्कयाल . सदस्य

19. श्री डी. एम. पुट्टगोवडे, डा० मकोनाहालो, तालुक-मुडिगेरे, जिला-चिकमगलूर . . . . . सदस्य

20. श्री सी. सदक्षित मुदलियार, 106, बालापरक्काइल स्ट्रीट, कम्बम, मदुरई सदस्य

21. श्री एम. सी. पोयेल, एम मेलित मलाबार एस्टेट, बोव रोड, कालीकट सदस्य

22. श्री अजीत थामस निदेशक, मैसर्स ए. वी. थामस ऐंड कं., मद्रास . सदस्य

23. श्री रश्मि जी. भिमियामी, मैसर्स आर.टी. कारपोरेशन, 375, नारसी नाथ स्टेट, बम्बई . . . . . सदस्य

24. श्री जे. ए. कबीर, मैसर्स एम.एम. नैना ऐंड कं. 99, लिन्धो चेट्टी स्ट्रीट, मद्रास . . . . . सदस्य

25. श्री जे. वी. मैरोवाला, मैसर्स कन्जी मोरारजी कुन्मर हाउस, बम्बई . सदस्य

26. अध्यक्ष, केरल स्टेट कारपोरेशन, मार्केटिंग फेडरेशन लिमिटेड, एर्णाकुलम, कोचीन . . . . . सदस्य

27. श्री मूल जी ठक्कर, मैसर्स एम.जे. एक्सपोर्टस (पी) लिमिटेड 113, जौली मेकर चैम्बर्स न. 2 नरीमन प्वाइंट, बम्बई . . . सदस्य

28. श्री एन. एस. आर. मन्द्राडियर, मैसर्स पी. मिट्टूवाल लाल ऐंड संस 54, नेल्सन मानिक मुडलियार रोड, मद्रास . . . सदस्य

29. श्री सी. बी. जैकब, मैसर्स सिन्थाइट इण्डस्ट्रियल कैमिकल्स (प्रा.) लि. सिन्थाइट वैली, पो. आ. कडयिरुप्पा कोलेन्करी . . . सदस्य

30. श्री ए.डी.जे. पाण्डियन एस्टेट (प्रा.) लि. प्रमल, बी. पी. रथिनस्वामी नादार रोड, मदुराई, तमिलनाडु . . . सदस्य

31. श्री आर. हनुमन्तराव हिस्सेदार, मैसर्स जयलक्ष्मी एक्सपोर्टस, डोर नं. 6472 बाजार रोड, कोचीन, ... सदस्य

32. श्री वी.के. जार्ज, अध्यक्ष, आई. एन. टी. यू. सी. केरल स्टेट, करिमट्टम डा.डक्कारी मेट्टू जिला–इड्डुकी । . . . . सदस्य

दिल्ली की ऊंची इमारतों में आग

1767. **श्री सन्तोष बागड़ोदिया** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान दिल्ली की कितनी ऊंची इमारतो में आग लगी तथा प्रत्येक का नाम और ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) उपरोक्त में से प्रत्येक आग की घटना में कितने व्यक्तियों की मत्यु हुई या कितने व्यक्ति घायल हुए ; और

(ग) उन ऊंची इमारतों के मालिकों के खिलाफ सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है जिनका डिजाइन/नक्शा दोषपूण है तथा जिन्होंने उनमें आग बुझाने के उपयुक्त प्रबन्ध नहीं किये थे ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सन्तोष मोहन देव) : (क) 1985–86 से 1987–88 तक दिल्ली में ऊंची इमारतों में आग लगने की 297 घटनाएं हुई थी जिसके बारे मे वर्षवार विवरण संलग्न है । [देखिए परिशिष्ट CXLVII, अनुपत्र स. 73]

(ख) मत्यु हुई––40 व्यक्ति घायल हुए––141 व्यक्ति

(ग) ऊंची इमारतों के मालिकों/दखलदारों को छः महीने की अवधि में आवश्यक अग्नि सुरक्षा अपेक्षाएं पूरी करने के निर्देश दिए गए थे । नोटिस की अवधि पूरी होने के बाद नोटिसों के अनुपालन का पता लगाने की दृष्टि से नया सर्वेक्षण किया गया । मुख्य अग्नि सुरक्षा अधिकारी ने भवन मालिकों को 30 दिन के अन्दर अपनी कार्य योजना प्रस्तुत करने के लिए नए नोटिस जारी किए हैं ।

हिन्दी कार्यशालाएं

1768. **श्री सन्तोष बागड़ोदिया** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान भारत सरकार के प्रत्येक मत्रालय में अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी में प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए कितनी कार्यशालाएं आयोजित की गई ;

(ख) प्रत्येक मंत्रालय में कितने-कितने अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों ने इन कार्यशालाओं में भाग लिया,; और

(ग) इस प्रकार की कार्यशालाओं से प्राप्त परिणामों का विवरण क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सन्तोष मोहन देव) : (क) और (ख) संबंधित सूचना संलग्न विवरण में है । (नीचे देखिए):

(ग) विभिन्न मत्रालयों/विभागों में हिन्दी में कार्यसाधक अथवा उससे उच्चतर ज्ञान प्राप्त अधिकारियों व कर्मचारियों को कार्यालयीन हिन्दी में अपेक्षित ज्ञान दिया जाता है और प्रशासनिक-कार्य के लिए हिन्दी लिखने का अभ्यास कराया जाता है । इससे उनके हिन्दी में प्रशासनिक काम करने का आत्मविश्वास उत्पन्न होता है और फलस्वरूप सरकारी कामकाज में हिन्दी के प्रयोग में उत्तरोत्तर वद्धि हुई है ।

विवरण

वर्ष 1985-86 से 1987-88 के तीन वर्षों में भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा आयोजित हिन्दी कार्यशालाएं और उनमें प्रशिक्षित अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों का विवरण

क्रम सं.	मंत्रालय/विभाग का नाम	तीन वर्षों में आयोजित कुल कार्यशालाएं	कार्यशालाओं में प्रशिक्षित अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या
1	2	3	4
1.	गृह मंत्रालय	5	119
2.	आर्थिक कार्य विभाग	8	96
3.	व्यय विभाग	4	49
4.	राजस्व विभाग	9	87
5.	बैंकिंग प्रभाग	7	107
6.	विदेश मंत्रालय	5	32
7.	संस्कृति विभाग	—	—
8.	शिक्षा विभाग	1	13
9.	युवाकार्यक्रम एवं खेल विभाग	—	—
10.	नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग	6	69
11.	खाद्य विभाग	5	13
12.	पुनर्वास प्रभाग	1	20
13.	स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय	2	20
14.	महिला एव बाल विकास विभाग	—	—
15.	पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय	4	65
16.	विधायी विभाग	2	26
17.	विधि कार्य विभाग	1	10
18.	कला विभाग	—	—
19.	कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग	6	97
20.	कम्पनी कार्य विभाग	—	—
21.	रसायन एवं पेट्रो-रसायन विभाग	—	—
22.	सरकारी उद्यम विभाग	3	12
23.	सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्रालय	2	12
24.	कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय	—	—
25.	प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग	1	24
26.	श्रम मंत्रालय	7	51

1	2	3	4
27.	पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय	2	36
28.	भारत के नियंत्रक महालेखा परीक्षक	3	55
29.	संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय	4	37
30.	औद्योगिक विकास विभाग	6	125
31.	इस्पात विभाग	2	15
32.	खान विभाग	9	129
33.	इलैक्ट्रानिकी विभाग	5	141
34.	पर्यटन मंत्रालय	—	—
35.	रेल विभाग	5	72
36.	डाक विभाग	1	12
37.	जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय	4	78
38.	उर्वरक विभाग	—	—
39.	दूरसंचार विभाग	3	57
40.	योजना आयोग	2	20
41.	सांख्यिकी विभाग	2	18
42.	कोयला विभाग	2	40
43.	रक्षा मंत्रालय	10	143
44.	वाणिज्य मंत्रालय	1	30
45.	विद्युत विभाग	6	59
46.	विज्ञान एवं प्राद्यौगिकी विभाग	4	100
47.	परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	2	8
48.	अन्तरिक्ष विभाग	2	73
49.	अपारम्परिक ऊर्जा विभाग	4	28
50.	शहरी विकास मंत्रालय	2	19
51.	जलसंसाधन मंत्रालय	—	—
52.	कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग	2	36
53.	कृषि अनुसंधान एवं शिक्षा	2	2
54.	कल्याण मंत्रालय	2	31
55.	ग्रामीण विकास विभाग	8	67
56.	महासागर विकास विभाग	4	38
57.	वस्त्र विभाग	—	—
58.	संचार मंत्रालय	3	21
59.	नागर विमानन विभाग	1	20
60.	पूर्ति विभाग	1	7
61.	बायोटेक्नालाजी विभाग	—	—

भारत में अफगान शरणार्थी

1769. **श्री सन्तोष बागड़ोदिया** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय भारत में रहने वाले अफगान शरणार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ये शरणार्थी वापिस अपने देश में जाने से हिचकिचा रहे हैं, यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या इन शरणार्थियों को किसी प्रकार का भत्ता आदि दिया जा रहा है; यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० चिदम्बरम्) : (क) 1 अप्रैल, 1987 को 4268।

(ख) यह निश्चित रूप से नहीं कहा जा सकता कि सभी शरणार्थी कब वापस लौट जाएंगे । तथापि, जो अफगानिस्तान जाना चाहते हैं उन्हे जाने की अनुमति दी जा रही है ।

(ग) इन शरणार्थियों को भारत सरकार द्वारा कोई भत्ता नहीं दिया जा रहा है ।

Prosecutions launched for violating anti-pollution law

1770. PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of violations of anti-pollution laws and the actual number of prosecutions launched so far during the last four years by the Central Government for habitual offenders under anti-pollution laws against public sector undertakings and private industrial plants, textile mills, chemical and pharmaceutical units, sugar factories and steel mills and municipalities, who continuously discharge untreated effluents sewerage and sullage, molasses, and radio-active waste into river and canal systems in the country polluting that air, land and water causing untold misery to millions of innocent citizens by way of incurable lung, skin and stomach ailments;

(b) what are the details thereof with year-wise breakup; and

(c) with what effect?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c) Prosecutions for violations under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 are launched by the respective State Pollution Control Boards. Under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Central Government issued notices to 64 defaulting units. Directions for closure/setting up of Effluent Treatment Plants within a time-bound programme have been issued in 18 cases.

Trade between India and China

1771. SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the levels of export and import trade between India and China during the last three years;

(b) the steps taken by Government and private besides like the FICCI to step up the trade between the two counrties;

(c) whether there has been any target set for the level of trade between the two countries; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) The

export and import figures between India and People's Republic of China during the last three years are given below:—

(Value Rs. lakhs)

Year	Export	Import
1985-86 . . .	2920	14196
1986 87 . . .	1433	17334
1987-88 . . .	3373	15931

(i) figures are provisional. (ii) Source: DGCI&S, Calcutta.

(b) The following steps have been taken to step up the trade between the two countries:—

(i) Diversification of the basket of items of exports in the trade protocol to include more value added products and non-traditional items.

(ii) Exchange of delegations in specific areas and to encourge respective trade organisations and traders to explore the possibilities of promoting bilateral trade and other forms of trade cooperation.

(iii) Agreement to resume border trade.

(iv) Participation in Trade Fairs| Exhibitions.

(v) Greater use of trading organisations in Hong Kong for export to China.

(vi) Holding meetings at the business level between FICCI and the Chinese Council for Promotion of International Trade.

(c) and (d) No specific target has been set for the level of trade between the two countries in the Trade Protocol signed with China for the year 1988-89. However, quantities|values have been indicated in case of certain items where the supply or demand is easily quantifiable or is necessary for planning purposes.

Collection of Income-tax and Corporation Tax

1772. SHRI BEKAL UTSAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the total collections towards income-tax and Corporation tax during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) what is the target fixed for 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (In crores of Rs.)

Financial Year	Collection of Income-tax and Corporation Tax
1985-86	5374.30
1986-87	6038.01
1987-88 . . .	6644.00 (Provisional)

(b) Rs. 7759 crores.

12 NOON

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications under the Jute Packaging Materials (compulsory use in packing commodities) Act, 1987.

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): Sir I beg to lay on the Table:—

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Textiles Notification S.O. No. 630(E), dated the 30th June, 1988, publishing the order regarding certain commodities which are required to be packed in jute packaging material, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Jute Packaging Materials (compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987.

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Textiles Notification S.O. No. 631(E), dated the 30th June, 1988, exempting certain cement plants from the operation of order made for commodities which are required to be packed in jute packaging material, under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory use in packing Commodities) Act, 1987. [Placed in Library *see* No. LT-6351/88 for I and II].

—

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE RUBBER BOARD

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): Madam, I move:

That in pursuance of clause (e) of sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Rubber Act, 1947 (XXIV of 1947) read with sub-rule (2) of rule 4 of the Rubber Rules, 1955, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one member from among the members of the House to be a Member of the Rubber Board in the vacancy caused by the demise of Shri K. Vasudeva Panicker on 3rd May, 1988.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

—

FERRY DISASTER IN THE GANGES AT MANIHARI GHAT

उपसभापति : स्पेशल मेंशन, श्री संतोष बागड़ोदिया ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह (बिहार) : माननीया, मैं एक मिनिट निवेदन करना चाहता हूं । मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं, मांग कर रहा हूं कि हमारे यहां 565 आदमी मर गए हैं, उस पर बयान दे क्योंकि फेरी एक्ट के तहत वह जहाज चलता है और केन्द्रीय सरकार की यह जिम्मेदारी है । वहां 565 आदमी मर गए, यह कोई मामूली बात नही है । अगर रेल दुर्घटना में 100, 200 या 50 आदमी मरते हैं तो सरकार यहां बयान देती है और अब यह 565 आदमी मर गए... (व्यवधान) . . .

उपसभापति : आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (मध्य प्रदेश) : : महोदया, सरकार से कहिए कि बयान दिया जाये ।

उपसभापति : कल स्पेशल मेंशन था ।

श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी (मध्य प्रदेश) : स्पेशल मेंशन तो ठीक है, लेकिन सरकार को स्वयं बयान देना चाहिए ।

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Bihar): The Ganga is a national waterway and the entire stretch is under the control of the Government of India

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : आप सरकार को डायरेक्शन दीजिए । आप कुर्सी पर है, सरकार को बयान देने के लिए कह सकती हैं ।

उपसभापति: स्पेशल में न था, सरकार जवाब देगी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: स्पेशल मेंसन का जवाब आएगा दो महीने बाद।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह: स्पेशल मेंशन क्या होता है, वह तो ध्यान खींचना है। मगर यह इतना जबर्दस्त मामला है।... (*व्यवधान*)...

उपसभापति: आप बैठ जाइए।... (*व्यवधान*)...इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि आप इस तरह से बोलें। आप बैठ जाइए। नोट कर लिया है। फिर भी आप इस तरह बात करते हैं।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह: महोदया, मैं अर्ज करता हूं, हाथ जोड़ता हूं विनती करता हूं आप सरकार से बयान दिलवाने का कष्ट करें आपकी कृपा होगी।

उपसभापति: आप बैठ जाइए। स्पेशल में न, श्री संतोष बागड़ोदिया।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह: महोदया, आपने सरकार को कोई निर्देश नहीं दिया। आप उस पर कोई विचार नहीं कर रही है।

उपसभापति: कल स्पेशल मेंशन हो गया है

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह: स्पेशल मेंशन से तो दो महीने में जवाब आएगा। वहां 565 आदमी मरे हैं, इतनी बड़ी ट्रेजडी हुई है *...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will not go on record now. It will not go on record.

मैंने आपको एलाऊ किया इस पर गवर्नमेंण्ट जवाब देगी इस प्रकार हमेशा चेयर को यह करते रहना, ठीक नहीं है। मैंने आपको एलाऊ कर दिया, बावजूद इस कि आपने इसका नोटिस नहीं दिया यह आपने शुरू किया मामला ऐसा था इसलिए बोलने की इजाजत दे दी। प्लीज बैठ जाइए।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह: मैं तो आपके अदब मान ही रहा हूं। ... (*व्यवधान*)...

डा० जगन्नाथ मिश्र (बिहार): महोदया, मामला गंभीर है। सरकार अपने स्तर से बयान देकर वस्तुस्थिति की जानकारी राष्ट्र को दे। जहां 500 आदमी मरे है उस संबंध में सरकार की ओर से चुप्पी है और सदन की एवं सारे राष्ट्र की चिंता हो। तो आप यह निर्देश तो दे ही सकती हैं कि सरकार अपने स्तर से बयान दे। स्थिति का ब्यौरा दे कि किस परिस्थिति में यह दुर्घटना हुई? कौन जिम्मेदार है? राज्य सरकार क्या कर रही है? राहत लोगों को दी गयी है या नहीं? रेस्क्यू आपरेशन हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है?

SHRI SURESH KALMADI (Maharashtra): This is the demand of the entire House.

उपसभापति: आप सुनिए। यह स्पेशल मेंशन कल हो चुका है गवर्नमेंट के पास खबर चली गयी है

Government always comes out with a statement.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: आप उन्हें निर्देश दीजिए कि वे बयान दें यह मामला सरकार के भरोसे नहीं छोड़ा जा सकता।

श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी: महोदया, ऐसे ही प्रश्नों पर अध्यक्ष से अपेक्षा होती है।

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH (West Bengal): Special Mention reply will come

*Not recorded.

after two months. This is a very serious accident which has occurred on a national waterway.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप अपने अधिकार का उपयोग कीजिए ।

श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे (महाराष्ट्र): महोदया, यह बहुत गंभीर विषय है । मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि सदन की भावनाओं को देखते हुए आप चेयरमैन साहब से परामर्श करें और फिर अपना फैसला दें ।

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA (Andhra Pradesh): For smaller accidents, statements are made. Why not for this?

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: You do not have to consult anybody. Five hundred people have lost their lives.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: You can direct the Government to make a statement. There is no harm.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Madam, all that I am submitting is this. Not for a moment do I suggest that a statement should not come. A statement must come. Should you think it necessary, you can consult... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI N. E. BALARAM (Kerala): A Special Mention has got its own limitations.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Taking into consideration the very strong feelings of this House, I would ask the Government to make a statement.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Acquisition of a paint company by a multi-national to control consumer market

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA (Rajasthan): Madam Deputy Chairman, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister and the hon. Minister of Company Affairs to a news item which was published in the 'Economic Times' on the 27th July, 1988. It says 'IEL in the race for Shalimar. I would just read out a small portion from what is published in this newsitem:

> "There are three bidders in the fray, the most keen of them being the highly diversified IEL, which is a multi-national, MRTP house, which already manufactures paints in the name of 'Dulux'."

IEL's earnings through paints is about Rs. 60 crores and with Shalimar's turnover of Rs. 60 crores, it will occupy the second place.

Madam, while it is a matter of pride that the Government wants to bring in foreign technology in our country, at the same time, I am sure, the Government's policy is that they will bring in foreign technology only in hightech areas. If a large company like this takes over another company, it will hurt the interests of the consumers in a great way. When we talk about consumers we should think whether we are really doing anything for them or not. In this context, I would request the Government to make sure that no underhand dealings are done by the IEL. Otherwise, the interests of the consumers will be very grossly hurt.

Paints are used by the poorest of the poor even in the villages. But they are becoming more and more expensive under monopoly conditions. I, therefore, request that these multinational and MRTP companies should be debarred from taking over companies like Shalimar which does not require really very high technology. If the Government sits quite on this and no steps are taken, I have no doubt that the interests of the consumers will be very much hurt. The Finance Ministry, through the RBI, and the Ministry of Company Affairs, through the MRTP Commission, must take necessary steps.

Need to honour families of freedom fighters of 1857

श्री राम चन्द्र विकल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदया, मैं आपका आभार मानता हूं कि आज इस क्रांति दिवस के अवसर पर जब इस सदन ने देश के शहीदों को श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित की है, 1857 के शहीदों की याद में और उनके परिवारों को सम्मान देने के संबंध में इस विशेष महत्व के प्रश्न को उठाने का मुझे आपने अवसर दिया है । उपसभापति महोदया यह अखबार है धर्मयुग इसने बहुत सम्पूर्ण स्वतंत्रता संग्राम की चर्चा इसमें की है जरूरत इसी तरह की है भावी पीढी में देशभक्ति और बलिदान लाने की । हमारे समाचार पत्र, हमारे लेखक हमारे अध्यापक, हमारे विद्यार्थी, हमारे राजनेता, सभी बलिदानी लोगों के बलिदानों को याद करें और भावी पीढ़ी में ला सकें । मैं इस धर्मयुग अखबार का हृदय से आभार मानता हूं जिसने देश के कोने-कोने के देशभक्तों की इसमें चर्चा की है ।

उपसभापति महोदया, सन् 1857 की क्रांति हुई, अंग्रेज ने उसे ग़दर कहा, बग़ावत कहा लेकिन वह राज क्रांति थी, आजादी की क्रांति थी । सन् 57 से भी पहले पूरे देश में, सन् 22 और 25 के बीच विजय सिंह नाम के एक व्यक्ति थे जो कूंज भगवानपुर है, सहारनपुर में उन्होंने लड़ाई लड़ी और उनको फांसी लगी और बाद में उनका वक्षस्थल, छाती रूड़की यूनिवर्सिटी में सन् 47 तक रखी गई । बाद में स्वामी दयानन्द ने और अनेक समाज सेवकों ने आजादी की आवाज उठाई सद्धर्म, स्वभाषा, स्वराट्री, स्वदेशी—इन चार चीजों को लेकर के स्वामी जी ने इनमें बहुत बड़ी क्रांति की है । विदेशी राज। पुत्र के समान व्यवहार करने वाला भी अच्छा नहीं है स्वामी जी की इस क्रांति से क्रांति हुई है खाली स्वामी दयानन्द जीने आवाज उठाई, ऐसा ही नहीं है, मथुरा से लेकर कानपुर और झासी के बीच में, रानी झासी से सम्पर्क करके उन्होंने बड़ी-बड़ी सेनाओं के बीच में भावना भरी देश की आजादी के लिए । इसके साथ ही बहुत बड़े विख्यात लोग जो अब तक प्रचलित है उनमें बहादुर शाह जफर, तात्या टोपे, नाना फड़नवीज, झांसी की रानी, अवध की रानी, नवाब झज्जर, नवाब फारूख नगर, नवाब बहादुर गढ़, राव तुला राम, रेवाड़ी राजा नाहर सिंह बल्लभगढ़, वलीदाद खां नवाब ये मालागढ़ नवाब वली-दाद खां भी अंग्रेज के खिलाफ लड़े और आज मैं यहां मांग कर रहा हूं कि इन देशभक्तों की कहानियां कोर्स के द्वारा बच्चों को पढ़ा जाएं । पुराने सभी लोग जानते हैं कि उन दिनों अंग्रेज की हकूमत थी लेकिन

'मालागढ़ छोटा सा गांव, वहदे में हो गया सरनाम,

किले और मंडी बनवाई, अंग्रजों से बैर लगाई ।'

यह चौपाई स्कूलों में दोहराई जाती थी अंग्रेजी राज में है आज क्यों नहीं इन बलिदानों की कहानी हमारे स्कूलों के बच्चों को पढ़ाई जाती है जरूरत इस बात की है, बल्कि मुझ दुख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि, उपसभापति महोदया, आज एक माचार मैंने पढ़ा कि चन्द्रशेखर आजाद आतंकवादी था । बजाय, देशभक्तों की कहानी उजागर करने के, देशभक्तों को बदनाम करने के लिए यह एक गहरी साजिश और षड्यंत्र है इसलिए अब जरूरत इसमें है कि चन्द्र। शेखर आजाद को आतंकवादी कहने वाला कोई भी समाचार हो, कोई भी लेखक हो या कोई भी वक्ता हो उसे सोचना चाहिए कि यह क्या षडयंत्र है देशभक्तों की देशभक्ति भुलाने के लिए ।

उपसभापति महोदया, मालागढ़ के नवाब वली-दाद खां के सिपहसालार थे इन्दर सिंह, जिनके पोते लड़के हुए विजयसिंह पथिक । 1857 से लेकर विजय सिंह पथिक की क्रांति चाहे बिजौलिया सत्याग्रह के नाम से हो, चाहे राजा महाराजाओं के खिलाफ हो, उन्होंने भी

लड़ाई लड़ी । तीन पीढ़ी तक इन्दर सिंह की फैमिली, जो अंग्रेजों ने निकाल दी, वहां से वे बराबर लड़ते रहे, बागावत करते रहे । ऐसे देशभक्त अनेक इस देश में भरे पड़े हैं। . . . (समय की घंटी) . . .

मैं बहुत संक्षेप में बोल रहा हूं, उपसभापति महोदया, सोना क्षेत्र यहां हरियाणा में हैं । यहां के 31 लोग शहीद हुए, जिनको महरौली में फांसी लगाई गई, उनके बच्चे भी आजकल हैं । बुध निरोन पुर के बाबा अचलू को बागपत में फांसी दी गई और चौधरी शाहमल सिंह बिजरोल जिनको बागपत में गोली से भून दिया गया । मैं दिल्ली के आसपास की घटना बताता हूं । चन्द्रावल जो, दिल्ली में है, यहां के दयाराम हुए मटकाफ हाउस पर कब्जा किया और वे बहुत से हथियार कब्जा कर बहादुर शाह ज़फर को सौप गए । इस तरह के अनेक काम यहां चारों तरफ होते रहे हैं । मेरट क्रान्ति जब हुई तो सेना में धनसिंह कोतवाल जब पब्लिक हर हर महादेव का नारा लगाकर एक हो गई तो उस कोतवाल ने उसकी अगुवाई की और वह इस भीड़ का लीडर बन गया । फतेहपुर डेरा जो कि दिल्ली का एक गांव है, चौधरी दरगाह सिंह की जमीन इंदिरा गांधी ने ले ली। सरकार पटल के पिता झवरभाई पटेल इंदौर में जेल गए जो झांसी की रानी के साथ अंग्रेजों से लड़े थे, उनको इंदौर जेल में रखा गया । मैं ये छोटी-छोटी बातें आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूं । पासी लोगों ने लखनऊ की रेजीडेंसी पर हमला किया । के० पी० श्रीवास्तव का जलावतन किया गया । लंदन की लीड पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी से उनको निकाला गया और आज भी अनेक लोग मारिशस, ब्रिटिश, गुयाना और ब्राजील में हैं । अनेक लोग है जिनको फांसी दी गई।

इसी तरह का एक गांव नोएडा में है जहां राव बिसनसिंह जो दादरी के थे जो गाजियाबाद में लड़े अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ उनको फांसी पर लटकाकर उनकी लाश को पेड़ पर लटका दिया ताकि लोगों को वे दिखा सकें कि अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ लड़ने का क्या नतीजा होता है । इस प्रकार करोड़ों लोगों ने बलिदान दिए जिनको हमें नहीं भूलना चाहिए । महोदया, मैं इस के लिए दो तीन सुझाव केवल रखना चाहता हूं ।

श्री उपसभापति : आप तो भाषण कर रहे हैं, यह स्पेशल मेंशन हैं।

श्री राम चन्द्र विकल : मेरा पहला सुझाव यह है कि जिन लोगों ने बलिदान किया है उनका स्मारक बनाया जाय चाहे उनकी जन्मभूमि पर हो या कर्मभूमि पर हो । तथा उनके बच्चों को या वंशजों को अगर वे हैं तो उनको ढूंढा जा सकता है और उनको ताम्रपत्र आदि देकर सम्मानित किया जा सकता है । यदि उनको पेंशन आदि दी जा सके तो इसमें कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं हो सकती है । इनके इतिहास के कारनामों को किताबों में लिखा जाना चाहिए और लोगों तक पहुंचाया जाना चाहिए ।

महोदया, मैं आभार मानता हूं कि भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकारों ने इस तरह के स्मारक बनाकर हमारी भावी पीढ़ी में देशभक्ति का भाव जगाने की कोशिश की है । देश के क्रान्तिकारियों को उनके दिलों से जोड़ने की कोशिश की है । ताकि देश की भावी पीढ़ी इस देश को संभाल सके ।

कुमारी सईदा खातून (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदया, मैं अपने आप को श्री विकल जी के स्पेशल मेंशन से जोड़ती हूं । मैं भी इस बारे में स्पेशल मेंशन देने वाली थी । मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि आज कल किताबों में जो चन्द्रशखर आजाद और रामप्रसाद बिस्मिल को आतंकवादी बताया गया है उन बातों को पुस्तकों से हटाया जाए ।

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महादया, मैं विकल जी के स्पशल मेंशन से अपने आपको पूर्णतः सम्बद्ध करता हूं । महादया, इलाहाबाद में मौलवी लियाकत अली थे जिनके बच्चों को 1857 में फांसी दे दी गई थी ।

[श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय]

इलाहाबाद में एक संग्रहालय है, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने स्वयं आनंद भवन में बुलाकर उनके परिवार वालों का वहां पर सम्मान किया । लेकिन आज दुख का का विषय है कि उनके परिवार वालों को जो 50 रुपए माह पेंशन मिलती थी उसको बढाकर 500 रु० कर दिया गया था, लेकिन उसको फिर से घटाकर 50 रु० कर दिया गया है । इस के लिए मैंने गृह मंत्री को भी लिखा है कि मौलवी लियाकत अली जिन्हें काले पानी की सजा दी गई उनके आश्रितों की पेंशन को फिर से बढाकर 500 रु. किया जाए । इस तरह से हम उनका सम्मान नहीं करेंगे तो देश की भावी पीढ़ी क्या सबक सीखेगी और हमारा देश किस प्रकार से जीवित रहेगा?

गृह मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : आज का पावन दिवस सचमुच देश के लिए और खासकर युवा पीढ़ी के लिए प्रेरणा का स्रोत है । जैसा राम चन्द्र विकल जी ने और दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने जिक्र किया और कई यों के नाम लिये भी और अनेक नाम ऐसे हैं जिनके आज यहां नहीं लिये जा सकते क्योंकि हजारों-सैकड़ों भारतमाता के पुत्र-पुत्रियों ने अपना बलिदान दे दिया है। मैं श्री विकल जी के सुझाव से सहमत हूं । राज्य सरकारों से परामर्श करके उनका स्मारक बनाने के लिए सरकार पूरी तरह से विचार करेगी ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह (बिहार) : जो मालवीय जी ने पेंशन के बारे में कहा उसके बारे में आप क्या कहना चाहते है ?

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : जिनको फांसी लग गयी और उनके आश्रितों की पेंशन 500 रुपये से घटा कर 50 रु० कर दी गयी इस बारे में आपने कुछ नहीं कहा ।

श्री बूटा सिंह : वह भी देखूंगा ।

कुमारी सईदा खातून : जो मैंने चन्द्रशेखर आजाद और राम प्रसाद बिस्मिल के बारे में कहा कि इनको किताबों में आतंकवादी बनाया गया है इसके बारे में आप क्या कह रहे हैं ?

Reported tapping of Phones in Karnataka

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI (Maharashtra): Madam, I am drawing the attention of the Government through you to a very debased pattern of politics undertaken in Karnataka State.

Madam, here the credit goes to *"The Times of India". They have* printed here.

"Phones tapped in Karnataka"

A complete order of the Inspector-General of Police (Intelligence) has been put down in the paper. I don't want to quote from this.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI (Maharashtra): Shame.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Rajasthan): It is shameful.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: It is shameful for all the political parties.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: What happened to value-based politics of Mr. Hegde?

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Madam, I want to draw your attention to this fact. Some time back I made a mention here. But the Chief Secretary to the Karnataka Government refuted the allegation that he had ordered the tapping of phones. All right. We believe because, anyway, Chief Secretary is Chief Secretary. The Chief Minister of Karnataka at a certain time said that he was not concerned, indicating thereby that it was the Central Govt. which was doing all this to create create dissensions in his political party there.

Madam Deputy Chairman, tapping of phones was really meant for smugglers, the FERA violators, criminals and others.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: And Mr. Gurupadaswamy.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Is Mr. Gurupadaswamy a criminal or FERA violator or smuggler? I do not understand this.

Madam Deputy Chairman, the point is that the political party, particularly the Opposition political party which is blaming my party for such nefarious affairs, about their planning etc. has itself stooped to this level. I do not understand to what low level the polity in this country has gone. The Chief Minister or the Chief Secretary through the DIG or the IG or anybody else, is tapping the telephones of dissenting members of his own party. Not only that but the telephones of Congress (I) Members also. Then, here are Ministers. One Mr. Raghupati and one Mr. Deve Gowda—these are also the members whose telephones have been tapped. Madam Deputy Chairman, I think, this indicates that even the people who are supposed to be above such type of politics are playing into the hands of anti-social, anti-national forces. How can we believe the Chief Minister or the Chief Secretary or the DIG? What will they do?

By bringing out this item about debased politics and the credibility of the politicians in this country by this very incident, "*The Times of India*" has done a great service. Instead of publishing so many damn, rubbish things, here is a proper item which goes to show that the Opposition is playing dirty politics. They have to be ashamed of this type of party politics. I want to know this from the Home Minister. He is here luckily. He is being accused that he has directed this. Has be refuted? I think he has not yet refuted it. Through you, Madam, I demand a judicial inquiry into the conduct of the Officers, the Chief Secretary, the DIG or the IG or whoever the concerned officer is. We want to know the true facts. Our phones or anybody else's phones are a sacred trust and they should not be tapped. Since the hon. Home Minister is here, I demand that he should clarify the position

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: We want a full discussion on this matter.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA (Andhra Pradesh): I want to associate with the sentiments expressed by Mr. Kulkarni.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): I want to go on record in this House that the Government of India, the Communications Minister or the Home Ministry has not authorised the tapping of any political leader's telephone. Whatever is given in the Telegraph Act is meant for the criminals and for the security and emergency situations in the public interest and not for the politicians. Phones of no political party member, not even of the journalists, have been directed to be tapped. Therefore, whatever has been done, as the hon. Member has mentioned, it has become a subject matter of this House. We are before the House and whatever is the decision of the House, we will accept it.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Let Shri Gurupadaswamy, leader of the Janata Party in this House, speak. What does he say? His own telephone is being tapped.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Just a minute, Medam.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are Members who have given their names for the Special Mention. Their name is on record. They have given in writing that they want to raise the Special Mention. Shall I allow others or those who have given their name?

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: It is a matter of national importance. Especially the Karnataka Government...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I do not appreciate this, Mr. Suresh Kalmadi. Please sit down. You have to observe the rules of the House. You cannot go on talking any way you like. I said those who have given their names, I have to call them first.

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA (Karnataka): While associating myself with the Special Mention mentioned by my senior colleague, Mr. Kulkarni, I am forced to put on record that these saviours of democracy, as they call themselves, every time point their fingers at the Centre in regard to scandals, infringement of Fundamental Rights and about emergency, every now and then, day in and day out. Now, what is the Janata Government doing in Karnataka? Every time they discuss here on the floor of this House, be it the Telegraph Act or the Postal Bill or any subject, all sorts of scandals and all sorts of things are attributed to the Congress Government, but this Opposition party, which is governing my State, is indulging in nefarious acts. Through you I demand from the Government a full-fledged discussion on this on the floor of this House. All along they are accusing the Central Government but the boot is on the other leg. Let the whole thing came out. I find they have the audacity of complaining that at the instance of the Central Government this thing has been going on in Karnataka. Since the cat has come out, I demand there should be a discussion and an inquiry against all those indulging in it irrespective of whatever position they hold.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry): The Government of Karnataka headed by the Chief Minister is in crisis. The party is also in split. Now, the facts which have been disclosed in the newspaper—The Indian Express—dated 10th July, 1988, show that special telephone numbers of Deva Gowda and the hon. Member of this House, Shri Ajit Singh who had been talking over phone, were tapped on the instruction of the Chief Minister. The officer of the Department of Police, IG, has sent a letter to the officer of the Telecommunication Department for the purpose of assisting. They have not assisted because under Section 5 (2) only technical assistance can be provided. Their orders have not been obeyed. Kindly see their attitude. Section 5 (2) is very clear. It provides that when there is public emergency or public safety that particular provision can be used. But what the Chief Minister of Karnataka has done? He gave instructions to tap the telephones of an hon. Member of this House, Mr Gurupadaswamyji, the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Deve Gowda, dissident Janata leader, sitting Members of the Lok Sabha belonging to Congress-I and various other leaders who are all his rivals. The Chief Minister wanted to remain in power by hook or crook. He has used all the machinery even at the cost of his own party members.

Madam, this is a very serious matter. I demand that Chief Minister should resign on moral grounds for using the official machinery for his own ends. Further I demand that the House may discuss the issue threadbare so that the persons involved in this may be punished.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kailash Pati Mishra.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH (West Bengal): Madam,....

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They have given their names. On the spur of the moment and they want to speak first.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Is it a new special mention?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no.

श्री कैलाश पति मिश्र (बिहार) : उपसभापति महोदया, 'टाइम्स आफ इंडिया' में जो खबर छपी है वह बहुत गंभीर है। उसमें स्पेशल आई० जी० (इंटेलीजेंस) का नाम भी दिया हुआ है। इस समाचार को पढ़ने के बाद इसमें कोई मतभेद नहीं हो सकता कि यह लोकतंत्र के ऊपर बहुत बड़ा आघात है और कोई भी लोकतंत्रवादी इसको बर्दाशत नहीं कर सकता . . . **(व्यवधान)** . . . जरा कहने दीजिए। स्पेशल आई० जी० (इंटेलीजेंस) ने यह मुख्य मंत्री की राय से, उनसे बातचीत करके किया है तो यह भी किसी दूसरे षड्यंत्र का हिस्सा दिखाई दे रहा है। महोदया, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं . . . **(व्यवधान)** . . . बोलने दीजिए।

महोदया, अगर मुख्य मंत्री की राय से उन्होंने इस प्रकार का काम किया है तो यह खतरनाक है, घृणित है और इसकी पूरी भर्त्सना की जानी चाहिए। लेकिन अगर कर्नाटक के मुख्य मंत्री को धोखे में रखकर और किसी और को षड्यंत्र का भागी बनाकर आई० जी० ने इस तरह का आदेश निकाला है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार . . . **(व्यवधान)** . . . मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार का यह विभाग, जो यह षड्यंत्र हुआ है, इसका स्पष्टीकरण सदन के अंदर देने से बच नहीं सकता। इसलिये . . . **(व्यवधान)** . . . श्री गुरुपदस्वामी का टेलीफोन टेप किया गया है, एम० एल० एज० का किया गया है, वर्तमान स्टेट मिनिस्टर का भी टेलीफोन टेप किया गया है, कांग्रेस के एम० पीज का भी किया गया है, दो अखबारों के दो सम्पादकों का टेलीफोन भी टेप किया जा रहा है, यह भी उसमें समाचार है। इसलिये . . . **(व्यवधान)** . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : आर०एस०एस० . . . **(व्यवधान)** . . .

श्री प्रमोद महाजन (महाराष्ट्र) : आर० एस० एस० के बारे में आप चिंता कर रहे हैं इसके लिये हम आपके आभारी हैं :

श्री कैलाश पति मिश्र : महोदया, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पूरे तथ्य सदन में रखने से स्वराष्ट्र मंत्री बच नहीं सकते। इसलिये मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि उन पर दबाव डाला जाय, चेयर की ओर से आदेश दिया जाय कि इसकी पूरी छान-बीन करके घटना की पूरी रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने रखी जाय।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (मध्य प्रदेश) : केन्द्र के बिना यह नहीं हो सकता। . . . **(व्यवधान)** . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Parvathaneni Upendra. I will give you a little time but don't make a speech.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Madam Deputy Chairman, it is a very serious matter and we have always been protesting against such actions which are serious inroads into the privacy and legitimate activity of the political parties and the politicians. A secion which should be used against economic offenders and criminals is being extensively used against politicians. Whether it is done at the bidding of the Prime Minister or the Chief Minister, it is very bad because our phones are . . . *(Interruptions)* . . .

SHRI BUTA SINGH: It is ridiculous. He must withdraw this. It is not being done by the Prime Minister. Can he prove it? *(Interruptions)* . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If he wants to drag in the Prime Minister by taking advantage of this, it will not go on record.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: All right. I will amend. Whether it is at the bidding of the State Government or the Central Government, it is bad. *(Interruptions)* . .

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Madam, you must expunge this At least, today, Mr. Upendra, be honest and fair. Today, you should be honest. *(Interruptions)* . . .

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY (Tamil Nadu): All the Congress Governments as well as the Central Government are practising it. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Punjab): It is a most irresponsible statement ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Either you denounce it...(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: I have already denounced it. Our phones are tapped. (*Interruptions*).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Upendra, I am not allowing you.... (*Interruptions*)..

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, he is using this forum for making all sorts of allegations without compunction. ...(*Interruptions*)..

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, it will not go on record and I am not allowing those who have not given their names. Your name is not there. (*Interruptions*)... It is not going on record. Now, Shri Shamim Ahmed Siddiqui. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Madam, you please give me audience for half a minute.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not now. मैंने पहले यह समझा था

(व्यवधान)

लेकिन इसके दुरुपयोग हो रहा है, कुछ एक्सप्रेस न यज़ किए जा रहे हैं, यह तो आप नहीं कर सकते।

I would have given but because of this I am not giving.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Madam, I am not going to make any counterallegation. Please give me audience for half a minute.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Half a minute, all right. (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Madam, this is a serious matter. The interception of telephone amounts to transgression into the liberty of the individual. Whoever knows the operation of the telecommunication system he knows that no telephone can be bugged or tapped without the involvement of the Telecommunications Department. (*Interruptions*)..If certain telephones are tapped, it can only be done with the participation of the Telecommunications Department. So, the Central Government owes an explanation. Let there be a discussion. I associate myself. There should be a full discussion on this. ..(*Interruptions*) .... How the telephones are being tapped, let us know. (*Interruptions*).

उपसभापति : आपके एक मिनट था आपने बोल दिया अब आप बैठ जाइए

(व्यवधान)

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: *

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: *

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: *

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: *

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. Why are you talking like this? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA:*

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: *

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: *

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): *

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA (Andhra Pradesh): *

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA (Bihar):*

*Not recorded.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Nothing is going on record... (*Interruptions*). ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Madhya Pradesh): Madam, Deputy Chairman, (*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Without the permission of the Chair, Members are going on talking. It is not going on record.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Madam. I am sorry ...(*Interruptions*).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have allowed you. But . .(*Interruptions*).

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: I feel sorry that this issue should have become an issue between the Government and the Opposition. It is not. It is basically an issue between the citizens and the State, the individual and the Government. Only last week, my friend, Mr. Gopalsamy, had brought a Bill in this House. It was discussed for three or four Fridays. And what has appeared this morning in the "Times of India" shows up the Karnataka Government in a very very bad light...(*Interruptions*). Madam, Deputy Chairman, here, in this House, we had been criticising the Central Government because this is a Parliamentary forum and our criticism would lose its efficacy because of this. Therefore, it is that I feel sad about the report in the "Times of India". I associate myself with the criticism of the State Government, of the Karnataka Government, that has been voiced here. But, as I said, this issue should not be seen as an issue between the Government and the Opposition. It should be seen as an issue involving citizens' liberties. Freedom of expression is a fundamental right guaranteed in the Constitution. It also involves freedom of communication, privacy of communication, and that privacy of communication is breached when my telephone is tapped or when my postal articles are intercepted or anything of that kind happens. I would like to appeal to the Government—to the Home Minister present here, to the Communications Minister present here—it is time, after this exposure, that you came up with a Bill scrapping the Telegraph Act itself under which this has been done, whatever may be the relevant section, and all such statutes which were framed under the British rule, British regime; and which were intended to curtail the freedom struggle and the citizens' right of freedom. The Home Minister made a statement here which falsifies me. After all, I had given notice of a privilege motion in this House that my postal letters were being intercepted. And the Chairman had given a longish ruling on that. Up to 1985 —I cannot say about what is happening today—I have had first hand knowledge that the telephones of very many Members of Parliament were being taped...

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: They are being tapped even today.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: I cannot say about today because the Minister today has denied it and I am willing to accept him on his word. I am not raising a partisan issue at all. What I am trying to say is the House must know fully what the position today is. There should be no politician, no Member of Parliament, no journalist, no RSS office, no political party office, whose telephnes are tapped, not in Karnataka, not in any part of the country. This is our concern.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Tamil Nadu): Madam, just one minute for me.....

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot allow everybody. The Minister is here. There are names which have come now. If I go on allowing all the Members, it will be very difficult.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: After what Advaniji said, I would like to say this morning in the other House the hon-

[Shri Buta Singh]

ourable Prime Minister has already made a categorical statement on the floor of the House that except for the requirements of security and emergency in a State which is stipulated in the Act—it is already mentioned in the Act—if required, Government is prepared to come forward with any amendment to the Act to see, to ensure, that no political activities of any political party or any politician are covered by this. Government is prepared to come forward with any amendment of such nature.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: This is not the first time that such kind of political spying has come to the notice of this House. Some time ago Mr. Gopalsamy complained in the House that his letters were intercepted by the Tamil Nadu Police. At that time we did not raise our little finger in protest. No freedom loving person will support this kind of political spying as has been done to our colleague, the honourable Shri Gurupadaswamy. And now our honourable Members there are raising their voices. This is like the kettle calling the pot black. Devils are quoting scriptures today. What are they doing themselves? They are intercepting all our letters. They are tapping all our telephones? If they are really serious, just negation on the floor of the House will not do. They should repeal the law. So long as there is that power, everybody will misuse it. Therefore, let the Government immediately repeal the particular sections of that Act.

श्री सुरेश पचौरी (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदया, श्री कुलकर्णी जी ने जो स्पेशल मेंशन प्रस्तुत किया है उससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करते हुए और उनकी भावनाओं की कद्र करते हुए मैं मांग करता हूं कि नैतिकता के नाते मुख्य मंत्री श्री हेगड़े जी को इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिए क्योंकि वह टेलीफोन टेप कराते हुए अन्य पोलिटीशियन्ज के साथ ब्लेकमेलिंग कर रहे हैं। उन्हें यह भली-भांति समझना चाहिए कि टेलीफोन उनकी कोई पर्सनल प्रापर्टी नहीं है। टेलीग्राफ एक्ट के आर्टीकल 52 में भी ऐसा कोई प्रावधान नहीं है कि किसी भी पोलिटीशयन का टेलीफोन टेप किया जाए। इस लिए यह आवश्यक हो गया है कि सरकार इस संबंध मे एक वक्तव्य के साथ सामने आए।

धन्यवाद।

संचार मंत्री (श्री वीर बहादुर सिंह): महोदया, जैसा कि एक्ट में प्रोविजन है टेलग्राफ एक्ट की धारा 52 में दिया हुआ है:

"On the occurrence of any public emergency or in the interests of public safety the Central Government or the State Government or any officer specially authorised in this behalf by the..."

श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी: यह निकम्मा प्रोविजन है पब्लिक इमर्जेंसी वाला, हमने इसकी बहुत आलोचना की है। इसको तो आप रिपील कर दीजिए। इसे जितनी जल्दी रिपील करेंगे उतना ही अच्छा है। इसी के कारण इतने अधिकार मिल जाते हैं।

श्री वीर बहादुर सिंह: महोदय, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से यह किया गया है, इसमें सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट या टेलीफोन डिपार्टमेंट से कोई इसमें नहीं होता। जब कभी भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट या सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट लिखती है तो टेलीफोन डिपार्टमेंट को यह करना पड़ता है, रूल में ऐसा प्रोविजन है।

Damaged roads and filthy conditions in Katras in Delhi due to heavy rains

श्री शमीम अहमद सिद्दीकी (दिल्ली): डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहिबा, मैं आपकी तवज्जुह दिल्ली में जो गुजिश्तापांच रोज से बारिश हो रही है, उसके कारण दिल्ली की सड़कों की हालत जो बहुत राब हो गई है उस

ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं । इसकी वजह से जो मेन-होल हैं, उनके ढक्कन गायब हैं और इसके अलावा पुराना शहर जो है, जो छोटी-छोटी तंग गली-कूचों का इलाका है, उन-इलाकों के अंदर, गलियों के अंदर सफाई की हालत इस वक्त बहुत ज्यादा खराब है, जिसकी वजह से बीमारियां फैलने का खतरा हो गया है। जो लोग वहां रहते हैं, अगर वे उसको बनवाना चाहते हैं तो उनको बनवाने में दिक्कत और परेशानी आती है। पुराने शहर में हजारों ऐसे मकानात हैं, जो फौरन मरम्मत तलब हैं, लहजा मैं मुतालबा करता हूं, कि ऐसे मकानात, जिनमें गरीब लोग रहते हैं, उनको मरम्मत की इजाजत दी जाय और पुराने शहर के उन गली-कूचों के अंदर जो सफाई का इंतजाम है, उसको दुरूस्त किया जाये । अभी ईस्ट-दिल्ली के अंदर जो हैजे की बबा फैली है, उसकी वजह से हमारे शहर का बहुत सा अमला, स्टाफ, वहां ट्रांसफर कर दिया गया है और इससे भी सफाई की जो हालत है वह खराब होती जा रही है। मैं हुकुमत का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं ।

दूसरी एक बात मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि राष्ट्रमाता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने सन् 1980 के अंदर चांदनी चौक घंटाघर में एशियाड के बाद यह एलान किया था कि हमने नई दिल्ली को संवारा-सजाया है। अब हमारा काम जो होगा, वह पुराने शहर को खूबसूरत बनाना और उसकी गली-कूचों को ठीक करना होगा । मैं आज इस स्पेशल मेंशन के जरिए वजीरे-आजम राजीव गांधी जी से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि वे जाती दिल-चस्पी लेकर पुराने शहर की जो खस्ता हालत है, उसको दुरुस्त करवाएं और इन मकानात की मरम्मत हो। इन अलफाज के साथ मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूं ।

†[شری شمیم احمد دیہلی (دلی):

ڈپٹی چیرمین صاحبہ - میں آپ کی توجہ دلی میں جو گذشتہ پانچ روز سے بارش ہو رہی ہے اسکے کارن دلی کی سڑکوں کی حالت جو

†[ ]Transliteration in Arabic Script.

بہت خراب ہو گئی ہے - اس طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں - اس کی وجہ سے جو مین حال ہیں - ان کے ڈکن غائب ہیں اور اسکے علاوہ پرانا شہر جو ہے - جو چھوٹی چھوٹی تنگ گلی کوچوں کا علاقہ ہے - ان علاقوں کے اندر - گلیوں کے اندر صفائی کی حالت اس وقت بہت زیادہ خراب ہے - جس کی وجہ سے بیماریاں پھیلنے کا خطرہ ہو گیا ہے - جو لوگ وہاں رہتے ہیں - اگر وہ اسکو بنوانا چاہتے ہیں تو انکو بنوانے میں دقت اور پریشانی آتی ہے - پرانے شہر میں ہزاروں مکانات ہیں - جو فوراً مرمت طلب ہیں - لہذا میں مطالبہ کرتا ہوں کہ ایسے مکانات - جن میں غریب لوگ رہتے ہیں انکو مرمت کی اجازت دی جائے اور پرانے شہر کے ان گلی کوچوں کے اندر جو صفائی کا انتظام ہے اسکو درست کیا جائے - ابھی ایسٹ دلی کے اندر جو ہیضے کی وبا پھیلی ہے اسکی وجہ سے ہمارے شہر کا بہت سا عملہ اسٹاف ٹرانسفر کر دیا گیا ہے - اور اس سے بھی صفائی کی جو حالت ہے وہ خراب ہوتی جا رہی ہے - میں حکومت کا دھیان اس طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں -

دوسری ایک بات میں یاد دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ راشٹر ماتا

[شری شمیم احمد صدیقی]

شریمتی اندرا گاندھی نے سنہ ۱۹۸۰ع کے اسر چاندنی چوک گیارنہ کھر میں الیشیاڈ کے بعد یہ اعلان کیا تھا کہ ہم نے نئی دلی کو سنوارا سجایا ہے - اب ہمارا کام جو ہوگا وہ پرانے شہر کو خوبصورت بنانا اور اس کی گلی کوچوں کو ٹھیک کرنا ہوگا - میں آج اس اسپیشل سیشن کے ذریعے وزیر اعظم راجیو گاندھی جی سے درخواست کرونگا کہ وہ ذاتی دلچسپی لیکر پرانے شہر کی جو خستہ حالت ہے اسکو درست کروائیں - اور ان مکانات کی مرمت ہو - ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں آپ کا دھنیہ واد ادا کرتا ہوں -]

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण (दिल्ली) : मैडम, डिप्टी चेयरमैन, मैं साथी शमीम के साथ अपने आपको एसोसियेट करते हुए यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस बारिश ने दिल्ली को सड़कों को इस बुरी तरह से तोड़ दिया है जैसे जयललिता ने जानकी रामचन्द्रन की कमर तोड़ दी । मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सड़कों की तरफ तवज्जुह दी जाय . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

उपसभापति : ऐसे एक्सप्रेशन आप न करें ।

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण : क्या हुआ मैडम ?

उपसभापति : आप अपने विषय पर बोलिए ।

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण : विषय पर ही बोल रहा हूं । वह तो एक लतीफा था ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदया, ये सड़क की बात हो रही है और महिलाओं को बीच में गड्ढे में डाला जा रहा है ।

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण: महिलाओं की बड़ी तरफदारी की है अटल जी ने, मैं उनका धन्यवाद करता हूं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: मैं उपसभापति महोदया का ख्याल कर रहा हूं ।

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण : तो मैडम, डिप्टी चेयरमैन, मैं कह रहा था कि जो सड़कों की हालत आज है, नई दिल्ली की कम्परेटिवली फिर भी कुछ ठीक है, लेकिन पुरानी दिल्ली आप अगर देखें, किसी वक्त जाने का मौका मिले, तो देखिए कि जहां गड्ढे हो गए हैं वहां इन्होंने ईंटें तोड़-कर भर दी हैं । इसका नतीजा यह निकला कि उन ईंटों के बीच में जो छेद रहे, उसमें पानी भर जाता है और निकलते वक्त इस बुरी तरह से छींटें पड़ते हैं कि कपड़े सारे खराब हो जाते हैं । फिर आप कहेंगे कि ऐसी बात मत करिए, आप स्वयं देखिए । अभी सुरेश जी नैतिकता की बात कर रहे थे, अब नैतिकता हो तब तो इस्तीफा दें न । इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सड़कों की मरम्मत करा दीजिए, शायद तब नैतिकता भी उन लोगों में आ जाय, जो हमको बहुत गालियां सुबह से शाम तक देते हैं, बेचारे थकते नहीं हैं, और अब खुद ही पकड़े गये तो हम क्या कर सकते है । हमारा तो कोई कसूर नहीं है, जो जैसा करेगा, वैसा भरेगा ।

इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूं कि म्युनिसेपल कारपोरेशन आफ दिल्ली के जो इंजीनियर हैं, उनको ऐसा कहा जाय कि वे नई दिल्ली म्युनिसेपल कमेटी के इंजीनियरों से कुछ सीख लें । नई दिल्ली की सड़कों में, जहां पानी ने गड्ढे किए हैं, अगर आपने गौर से देखा हो तो उन्होंने उसको भर कर उस पर काली कुछ ऐसी चीज लगा दी है कि पता नहीं चलता कि यहां डिपरेशन, है, गाड़ी बड़े आराम से निकलती है । तो मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि म्युनिसेपल कारपोरेशन दिल्ली को चाहिए कि इस ओर गौर करे और जो एक्शन

अभी हैजा के मामले में हुआ, यह थोड़ा हुआ, कम हुआ है । मैडम, खाली एक चीफ इंजीनियर को सस्पेण्ड करने से काम नहीं चलने वाला है, उनको भी देखिए, जो हेल्थ के अधिकारी हैं । भाई शमीम की कंस्टीटयून्सी से सारा स्टाफ हटाकर के जमना-पार लगा दिया । आप ऐसा न करके और भरती कर सकते थे । क्या आपको आदमी नहीं मिलते ? एक इलाके को ठीक करने के लिए आप दूसरे इलाके को बरबाद कर रहे हैं, वहां के रहने वालों की सेहत का सत्यानाश कर रहे हैं और कल फिर आप इसको देखेंगे । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जमुना-पार के अलावा बाकी दिल्ली शहर के कौनसे हिस्सों में हैजे के टीके लगाए हैं । यह तो जिस तरह से शादी-ब्याह के मौके पर दीवाल पर सफेदी कर दी जाती है उसी तरह से ऊपरी तौर पर सफेदी की जा रही है । मैडम, जमुना पार की कालोनियों में पानी भरा हुआ है, इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आप सरकार को डायरेक्सन दें, दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन को डायरेक्शन दें कि वह दिल्ली की सड़कों की खस्ता हालत की ओर तुरन्त ध्यान दें और उनका सुधार करें ।

Proposal to remove trade controls on Import of gold

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA (Rajasthan): Madam, I wish to draw the attention of the Finance Minister—unfortunately, he is not present here—to the menace of gold smuggling which has reached menacing proportions now. The Government appointed a high-power committee under the Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank, Mr. Rangarajan, which has submitted a report to bring changes in the Gold Control Act. The recommendations of this committee are very mild. My first request to the Finance Minister is to immediately implement the recommendations of the Rangarajan Committee.

Madam, according to the Government's own estimates, the annual demand of gold in the country is of the order of 150 tonnes. Our own production from the two gold-mines is 1.7 tonnes. According to international studies, Madam, gold being smuggled into the country is between 90 and 100 tonnes, which comes to about Rs. 3000 crores. And the total seizure, in spite of the anti-smuggling operations, was 2.26 tonnes last year. In the first half of this year they have seized 1.9 tonnes. Madam, this does not amount to even 3 or 4 per cent of the total smuggling that is taking place today.

Inter-related with gold smuggling is the smuggling out of drugs and hashish and other things. So this problem of gold smuggling is inter-related with the entire economy of the country

My suggestion to the Finance Minister, through you, Madam, is to take an entirely new look at the Govt's Gold Policy. Returning Indians from abroad should be allowed to get in primary gold as a dutiable item officially. Let them pay duty and get gold in the country. Non-resident Indians should be allowed to send gold to India, provided it is done through official channels—duty paid gold—where no foreign exchange is involved. Unless the availability is officially increase, this problem cannot be controlled by merely increasing anti-smuggling or coastal customs vigilance, etc., because the basic problem of demand and supply will remain. And this has a far-reaching impact on all other economic parameters. My request to the Finance Minister is, if necessary, to call a small committee of experts and immediately act on the Rangarajan Committee report and take further measures to implement their report to stop gold smuggling.

Thank you.

Reduction of Allotment of Rice and Wheat Quotas to Maharashtra

SHRI JAGESH DESAI (Maharashtra): Madam, Deputy Chairman, I seek your indulgence to give me some more time. The issue which I want to raise refers to the common man, the poor sections of people and industrial workers.

Madam, when I spoke at the time of the Budget, I had cautioned the Government that prices will go up in the months of May, June, July and onwards. Now that is happening. Today the inflation has gone beyond 10 per cent. I wonder where they will go up to. I cannot say at this time. That is why I am perturbed. Though I speak for Maharashtra and Bombay, it may also be applicable to other States of our country. Our public distribution system may fail.

Madam, the Government has reduced the quota of wheat and rice. So far as Maharashtra is concerned, the wheat quota which was one lakh tonnes per month has been reduced to 65000 tonnes per month. Similarly, the rice quota has been reduced. In Bombay, when I made the enquiry I was told that in the month of July only 25 per cent quota has been given to all ration shops of wheat and rice. If this continues and when the arrivals in the market of wheat and rice has gone down, what will happen to the poor sections of the people who always have to buy from the ration shops? Madam, so far as the Government of Maharashtra is concerned, in the month of March they requested the Central Government to please restore the quota. Again, another telex was sent in the month of March. In May a telex was sent. And ultimately, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra and MPs of Maharashtra met the Civil Supplies Minister, and we are told that they would increase the quota to some extent. Madam, you have been the Minister of Civil Supplies in Maharashtra. Now, the festival season has started, Janamasthmi will be there, Ganesh Poopa will be there, Navratri Poopa will be there. Diwali will be there and Id will be there. If the Government does not take action from now onwards and supply full quantity of rationed articles, the people will be hard-hit. People will not be able to buy these articles and there will be chaos in the country. The Government should come out with an action plan regarding the supply of essential commodities through our Fair Price Shops. That action plan should be discussed here so that we may suggest remedies. The next crop of rice will be in the month of November and for wheat the *rabi* crop will be in the month of February. Proper action should be taken by the Government of India from now onwards. Otherwise the whole system will collapse. That is why I urge upon the Minister of Civil Supplies and even the Prime Minister that the time has come when we have to formulate an action plan. We have to see that the hoarders are properly dealt with. The public distribution system should supply the essential commodities in time and in full quantity. Otherwise the poor people will be hard-hit and only the rich people will get the supplies. That is why the Government must take action and must supply full quantities of commodities to the ration shops.

1.00 p.m.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI (Maharashtra): I am associating myself with Mr. Jagesh Desai. The sad effect of this is on the Employment Guarantee Scheme which is a pretigious scheme in Maharashtra. Now food is not being given to the poverty-affected people and the Employment Guarantee Scheme is not working to the extent it should have worked. It cannot provide work. As my friend, Mr. Jagesh Desai, has said, this is a serious problem. The Chief Minister has already brought this matter to the notice of the Food Minister. We have also gone to him. He says he will consider it. But I am sorry to say again that the consideration should be to a great extent. Otherwise, this Employment Guarantee Scheme will have to suffer in Bombay, Poona, Sholapur, etc.

SHRI SHANKARRAO NARAYANRAO DESHMUKH (Maharashtra): Madam, I associate myself with the views expressed by my hon. friends.

Recent Pakistani Attack on Siachin

SHRI KAPIL VERMA (Uttar Pradesh): Madam, the nation is greatly concerned at the Defence Minister's disclosures that Pakistan has made another unsuccessful attempt to dislodge the Indian forces from the Siachin glaciers about two weeks ago. The Indian forces are well entrenched in the strategic Siachin glaciers and they repulsed the Pakistani attack with full force. This is probably for the third or fourth time that the Pakistanis have been beaten back and we congratulate our defence forces for this. It has been officially confirmed that there have been significant troop movements in the Siachin sector.

Pakistan is up to some mischief in Poonch sector also. The latest reports disclose stepped-up Pakistani firing recently in Poonch sector. Probably, the purpose behind the firing along the Bhumibhan Gali in Poonch sector is to facilitiate the infiltration of Pakistani agents. These disclosures show that Pakisan is up to some serious mischief emboldened by the massive arms and other aid from the United States and supplies from China. There are reports suggesting that Pakistan wants to seize Siachin for a link-up with China in the North-East of Ladakh. The possibility of a collusion between Pakistan and China cannot be ruled out in the Ladakh area. Siachin is an integral part of India and I am confident that our forces will repulse Pakistani attack and threat from other quarter as in the past. We want to improve our relations with China, but we cannot allow our defence preparedness to be in jeopardy. Madam, I would request the Government to place all the facts before the House about the latest Pakistani attempt to dislodge our Forces from Siachin. The Government should also let us have full information about the firing in the Poonch area. We would also like to know whether the Government has taken up with Pakistan Government the latest mis-adventure of its forces in Siachin. And we would like the Government to make a full-fledged statement on the subject on the floor of the House and give us the details of both the incidents.

Need for a Befitting National Memorial for Munshi Prem Chand

श्रीमती वीणा वर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदया, क्विट इंडिया मूवमेंट दिवस के अवसर पर आज मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण मसले की ओर विशेष रूप से दिलाना चाहती हूं ।

महोदया, क्रान्तिकारी वे ही नहीं हैं जो देश के लिए सिर कटाते हैं, क्रान्तिकारी देश-प्रेमी वे भी है तो देश-प्रेम की कविताएं, कहानियां लिखकर जनता में देश की भावना भरते हैं और देश में देश-प्रेम का माहौल बनाते हैं ।

महोदया, अभी पीछे 30 जुलाई को हमने उपन्यास सम्राट मुंशी प्रेमचन्द की जयन्ती मनाई । 1936 ई. में उनका निधन हुआ था । लेकिन उनके देहावसान के 50 वर्षों के बाद भी राष्ट्र उन्हें एक राष्ट्रीय स्मारक नहीं दे पाया है । मुंशी प्रेमचन्द के देहान्त के वर्षों बाद उनके अपने राज्य उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को 1983 में पहली बार प्रेमचन्द स्मारक बनाने का ख्याल आया । उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार 48 लाख 88 हजार रुपया मुंशी प्रेमचन्द को स्मारक देने व उनके घर का जीर्णोद्धार करने पर खर्च करना चाहती थी । लेकिन उनके स्मारक की योजना पिछले पांच सालों में ढ़ाई कदम भी आगे नहीं बढ़ पाई है । मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान हिन्दी साहित्य की उन महान दिवंगत विभूतियों की ओर

[श्रीमती वीणा वर्मा]

आकृष्ट कराना चाहती हूं जिन्होंने अपने साहित्य के माध्यम से राष्ट्र की अस्मिता, सांस्कृतिक गरिमा तथा सामाजिक चेतना को एक विशिष्ट आयाम दिया । जिनका साहित्य हमारी आने वाली कई पीढ़ियों के लिए प्रेरणा स्रोत बना रहेगा । आज विचारणीय प्रश्न यह है कि हमारी सरकार अपने इन राष्ट्रीय विभूतियों की स्मृति को अक्षुण्ण बनाने के लिए क्या कुछ कर रही है । उपन्यास सम्राट मुंशी प्रेमचन्द जिनके साहित्य के बल पर हम अपने को विश्व साहित्य के समक्ष गौरवान्वित महसूस करते हैं जिनकी रचनाओं में ग्रामीण भारत की आत्मा निवास करती है । राष्ट्रकवि मैथिलीशरण गुप्त जिन्होंने तुतलाती हिन्दी कविता को खड़ी बोली का स्वरूप दिया, आचार्य किशोरीदास वाजपेयी जिन्होंने हिन्दी भाषा के लड़खड़ाते व्याकारण को वैज्ञानिक आधार दिया, इसी तरह आचार्य महावीर प्रसाद द्विवेदी, पं० रामचन्द्र शुक्ल, डॉ. हजारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी, श्री बालकृष्ण शर्मा नवीन, श्री जयशंकर प्रसाद, श्री सूर्यकान्त त्रिपाठी निराला, सुमित्रा नंदन पंत और महादेवी वर्मा जी जैसी अनेक महान विभूतियों ने अपने महान साहित्य के माध्यम से राष्ट्र और समाज की अपरिमेय सेवा की ।

महोदया, साहित्यकार भविष्य दृष्टा होता है । वह अपने साहित्य के माध्यम से एक आदर्श समाज की परिकल्पना करता है । वह राष्ट्र निर्माता होता जो गरीबी, भूख तथा अनेक सामाजिक विडंबनाओं से टकराता हुआ भी निःस्वार्थ भाव से समाज के स्वर्णिम भविष्य की परिकल्पना के सूत्र निर्मित करता है । कितनी विडंबना है कि अपने राष्ट्र और समाज के लिए अपना सर्वस्व अर्पित करने वाला साहित्यकार गरीबी और बदहाली की जिन्दगी जीता है और गरीबी में ही दम तोड़ देता है ।

सवाल यह है कि उस साहित्यकार की स्मृति के लिए जिसका साहित्य हमारे लिए अमूल्य विरासत है, मानवता का दस्तावेज है, हमारी सरकार क्या कर रही है । उपन्यास सम्राट प्रेमचन्द के स्मारक के नाम पर लमही में उनकी एक स्थापित प्रतिमा जर्जर और दयनीय स्थिति में है । इसी तरह निराला, प्रसाद, पंत, महादेवी, पं. रामचन्द्र शुक्ल, आचार्य महावीर प्रसाद द्विवेदी, मैथली दद्दा, इन विभूतियों का कोई भी स्मारक ऐसा नहीं है जिसे हम स्मारक कहते गर्व महसूस करें । ऐसी स्थिति में सरकार की नैतिक जिम्मेदारी बनती है कि वह हिन्दी जो हमारी राष्ट्रभाषा, राजभाषा, संपर्क भाषा और राष्ट्रीय गौरव का प्रतीक है, के इन महान रचनाकारों के राष्ट्र और समाज के प्रति, अनूल्य योगदान के प्रति तज्ञता ज्ञापित करते हुए उनके सम्मान में राष्ट्रीय स्मारक निर्मित कराएं ।

उपसभापति महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से पूछना चाहती हूं कि साहित्यकारों के प्रति हमारी सरकार इतनी संवेदन-शून्य क्यों है ? मैं सरकार से विशेष तौर से मांग करती हूं कि वह साहित्यकारों के संदर्भ में कुछ विशेष कदम उठाएं :—

1. राष्ट्र के महान दिवगत साहित्यकारों की स्मृति को अक्षुण्ण बनाए रखने के लिए उनके स्मारकों की स्थापना हेतु एक ट्रस्ट बनाया जाए जिसमें लेखक और अन्य समाज सेवी हों तथा इसे पर्याप्त आर्थिक स्रोत भी उपलब्ध कराए जाएं ।

2. साहित्कार की मृत्यु के 10 साल के भीतर उसका राष्ट्रीय स्मारक बनाया जाए ।

3. साहित्यकार की मृत्यु के 50 साल बाद उसकी कृतियों को राष्ट्रीय संपत्ति घोषित करने से पूर्व उसके आश्रितों को कम से कम 10 लाख रुपए की एक मुश्त सहाय्य राशि दी जाए ।

4. साहित्य कर्मियों के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय कोष की स्थापना की जाय जिससे उनकी रचनाओं को प्रकाशित कराने तथा उन्हें आवश्यक आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान करने की व्यवस्था हो सके ।

5. राजधानी तथा देश के सभी नगरों में लेखकों के लिए एक सार्वजनिक केन्द्र की स्थापना की जाय । जहां वे मिल कर साहित्यक चर्चा कर सकें ।

मैं आशा करती हूं कि उपरोक्त मुद्दों पर विचार करते हुए भारत सरकार इस दिशा में सार्थक कदम उठायेगी । जिससे इन महान साहित्यिक विभूतियों के प्रति अपनी कृतज्ञता सार्थक रूप में व्यक्त कर सकें ।

ठाकुर जगतपाल सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : मैं भी इसका समर्थन करता हूं ।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, your name will be associated.

Treatment meted out to Writers assigned by Government Institutions to Write for Specific Projects

श्रीमती अमृता प्रीतम (नाम-निर्देशित): मैडम, डिप्टी चेयरमैन, सरकारी संस्थाएं किसी प्रोजेक्ट को लेकर जब अदीबों से कांट्रेक्ट करती हैं तो एक तारीख मुकर्रर की जाती है —डैड लाइन डेट । लेकिन फिर अदीबों की मेहनत दफ्तरों की फाइलों में न जाने कितने सालों पड़ी रहती है । चाहती हूं ऐसे एकतरफा कानून की ओर तवज्जो दी जाए और जिस काम का अरसा काम करने वालों के लिए मुकर्रर किया जाता है उसे इम्पलीमेंट करने का कोई अरसा क्यों नहीं मुकर्रर किया जाता । कई बार ऐसा होता है कि प्रोजेक्ट बदल दिया जाता है या कई सालों के लिए मुलतवी हो जाता है और अदीबों को उसकी कोई उजरत नहीं दी जाती । इन दिनों एनसीईआरटी ने कितने ही साहित्यकारों को स्क्रिप्ट्स लौटा दिये हैं या लौटाये जा रहे है । लिखकर नहीं दिया जबानी कह दिया कि उनका प्रोजेक्ट मुल्तवी हो गया है । कई बार तो स्क्रिप्ट भी लौटाये नहीं जाते । केन्द्रीय हिन्दी डायरेक्टोरेट से कुछ अदीबों ने सात-सात साल के बाद अपने स्क्रिप्ट्स वापस लिये । ये सब कागजात, हवाले मेरे पास मौजूद हैं जिनकी बुनियाद पर यह मसला उठा रही हूं और चाहती हूं कि इस एक तरफा कानून को दो तरफा कर दिया जाये ।

कुमारी सईदा खातून (मध्य प्रदेश) : मैं भी इसका समर्थन करती हूं ।

श्रीमती वीणा वर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश) : मैं भी इसका समर्थन करती हूं ।

Reported Clearance to Shri Ajitabh Bachchan from FERA Violation Charges

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Rajasthan): Madam, the basis of the special mention that I make is a report that an Indian national resident in the country by the name of Shri Ajitabh Bachchan owning vast assets in India plus business worth crores of rupees has been cleared on FERA charges of illegally owning a flat worth around Rs. 70 to 85 lakhs in Switzerland.

Madam, this rule by cronies, of the cronies, only for the cronies has now really crossed all bounds. A Chaddha is recently exonerated, having been charged only with the most trivial of offences. A Lalit Suri eats up roughly Rs. 6-1/2 crores, stashes that money in London for four years and the Government bends over backwards to clear him of all charges. And now we have this report that this long-pending matter about which this House and the other House have often been concerned, has been cleared; this matter of the Bachchan flat in Switzerland has been cleared. Now, I do not know when this was cleared, whether this fact is correct, whether any such action has been taken by the Government of India, and if it

[Shri Jaswant Singh]

has been taken why has the Parliament not been informed, or was this action being taken while the holidays in Lakshadweep were being enjoyed with the Bachchans. This is really... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Punjab): This is irrelevant.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH (West Bengal): He is entitled to know. Is it not a fact that he had a holiday with the Bachchans in Lakshadweep? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: It is your malicious intention which is objectionable and this is what you are always doing. (*Interruptions*).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Indirect aspersions should not be cast.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I referred only to Lakshdweep. There is no aspersion when I mentioned a part of the country.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Subtle type of aspersion. Mr. Jaswant Singh, please confine yourself to the Special Mention. This is not good. (*Interruptions*)

ठाकुर जगतपाल सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): तो केवल इनडायरेक्टली सारी बातें कर रहे हैं।

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Madam, I will continue with whatever I have to say. This is really the most incredible perversion of the agencies of the State and of all the laws of the land. The clarifications that I specially seek, the questions that remain unanswered till date, are : Has actually such a clearance, condonation of the alleged offences been granted by the Directorate of Enforcement and the Ministry of Finance, or, has it not been done? The issue is such that it merits clarification from the Government almost immediately. Secondly, ...

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, this is a Special Mention. Is he addressing the concerned Minister here? In Special Mentions, one does not seek clarifications. (*Interruptions*).

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA (Andhra Pradesh): It is part of the Special Mention.

(*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order please. Mr. Jaswant Singh, you have finished your three minutes.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Madam, I appreciate that it is a very judicious sense of time-keeping. But these three minutes contained interruptions also.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would request hon. Members not to interrupt him. I know where to stop him.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): When mudslinging is there, interruptions are bound to be there.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Madam, the second clarification that I seek is, is it correct that the NRI status sought by Shri Ajitabh Bachchan was *ex post facto* and is it normal to grant such *ex post facto* sanctions? Can a NRI, can a non-resident Indian, actually take about 500 dollars under the FTS? Further, can a non-resident Indian own assets in India, bank accounts in India, shares in Indian companies, without prior permission, or, did you grant *ex post facto* sanction for this also?

The NRI status was claimed by Shri Ajitabh Bachchan on the 28th February, 1986, as has been admitted in Parliament and the apartment was purchased on 3rd April, 1986. In thirty days' time, roughly Rs. 85 lakhs have been invested in Switzerland. Where did that money come from? I would like to know, is it corrtct that the Enforcement Directorate has accepted the claim made by Shri Ajitabh Bachchan?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, as I submitted earlier, Special

Mention is an unique process devised by the Rajya Sabha to enable Members to air their views on any particular emergent matter of national importance. Madam, we have got various other means of bringing certain matters to the notice of the House whether by Calling Attention Motion or Half-an-hour Discussion or asking for a Short Duration Discussion on any particular matter. (*Interruptions*) When the requisite notice is given in the prescribed form the concerned Minister comes to the House and replies to the queries raised by the Members. But in the case of Special Mentions one does not raise questions, one does not seek clarificatons, because there is none present to reply to the clarifications sought. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: It is for the nation. (*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order please. Please sit down.

यह स्पेशल मेन्शन के तौर पर एलाऊ किया गया है । ऐसा कोई सवाल उठाया जाता है, तो बाद में मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से उसका रिप्लाई चला जाता है । इसलिये इसका रिप्लाई भी चला जायेगा ।

SHRI BUTA SINGH: These are being addressed to the Press Gallery.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: MR. Jaswant Singh, please conclude now.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I am concluding. Just half-a-minute.

The other clarification I seek from the hon. Minister is, if Shri Ajitabh Bachchan was denied visa in Switzerland on moral grounds, then, will the hon. Minister explain to me as to how he can claim to be employed by Arco Pharma in Switzerland where he is not now residenet?

Madam, I would like to conclude by saying this. Do not reduce the State to the level of an agency only for cover-ups and only for the convenience of friends. People are now openly saying, they are now openly commenting. How is it and why is it that those that are near and dear to the Prime Minister not only break the law but actually get away with it as well?

श्री शरद यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदया, . . .

उपसभापति : रिकार्ड पर कुछ नहीं जायेगा । आप चेयर की परमीशन के बिना बोल रहे है ।

श्री शरद यादव : जो सदन की परम्परा है . . .

उपसभापति : आप बैठिये ।

श्री शरद यादव : मैं कह रहा हूं कि स्पेशल मेंशन में जो परम्परा है, मैं उनकी भावनाओं का . . .

उपसभापति: प्रमोद जी बोल रहे है । आप बैठिए । आपका रिकार्ड पर नहीं जायेगा ।

श्री प्रमोद महाजन (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभापति महोदय, 28 फरवरी, 1986 को अजिताभ बच्चन अचानक अप्रवासी हुए। 10 अप्रैल, को उन्होंने स्वीटजरलैण्ड में 85 लाख का घर खरीद लिया केवल 33 दिनों के अन्दर इतन अमाप सम्पति विदेश में मामूली नौकरी करते हुए संचय करना, गिनीज बुक्स आफ वर्ल्ड रिकार्ड्स को भी आश्चर्यचकित कर देगा । . . (**व्यवधान**) ।

महोदया, मैंने इस संबंध में सदन में दो बार मामला उठाया और तब सरकार की ओर से मेजों की थपथपाहट में यह कहा गया कि हम किसी भी आर्थिक गुनाहगार को किसी भी हालत में क्षमा नहीं करेंगे । लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से आर्थिक गुनाहगारों को क्षमा करने की वर्तमान सरकार की परम्परा में अजिताभ बच्चन को क्षमादान देना, इसकी एक और कड़ी है । महोदया, अधिकारियों के कड़े विरोध के बावजूद भी यह क्षमादान हुआ । इसमें यह स्पष्ट है कि अति उच्च पद पर बैठे अजिताभ के मित्रों की सहायता के बिना यह संभव कभी नहीं हो पाता । इसलिये मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि सरकार इस क्षमा

[श्री प्रमोद महाजन]

दान को माफ करके अजिताभ बच्चन पर लगाये हुए आरोपों की तुरन्त जांच करें और दोषी पाये जाने पर कड़ी से कड़ी कार्यवाही करके सजा दे ।

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Madam, we have already heard it in English.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He wants to associate himself with that.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: It is a very poor translation.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now further discussion on the Resolution...

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH (West Bengal): Madam, my name is there. I have been permitted by the Chairman.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, your name is not there.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: The Chairman has permitted me. It is mentioned here "two minutes".

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): How can he come up to the podium and speak from there? This is an insult to the House.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: This is Chairman's order.

SHRI M. M. JACOB: Madam, you should disallow this.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA (Andhra Pradesh): How can the Deputy Chairman rule out the Chairman?

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: It is the fault of the Secretary-General that way.

SHRI M. M. JACOB: Madam, it is against the conduct of the House. He should not have came to the podium. Never should a Member come to your seat and speak from there.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Why your Members are also going there. You stop them.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Mr. Kulkarni went there, Mr. Sukul went there yesterday.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: You can speak from your seat. Why do you go to the podium?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order please. Secretary-General tells me that the Chairman has permitted you for two minutes. But Mr. Dipen Ghosh, you should have come to me before.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: How could I? He told me; you were not in the Chair at that time.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you talking so loudly?

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: He always talks loudly.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY (Tamil Nadu): He thinks loudly.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Others can also do that. That is why I say, please do not do that. What I am saying is that the Secretary-General has just now told me. When you came to me, I was not knowing that. He has told me that the Chairman has permitted you. But while Mr. Jaswant Singh and Mr. Pramod Mahajan were making their Special Mention, if only you had passed this on to me, I would have called you immediately after them.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: He is at fault.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Madam Deputy Chairman, while associating myself with the Special Mention made by my learned colleague, Shri Jaswant Singh, just now, I would like to point out two or three points.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only two minutes have been granted to you. After two minutes, I will ring the bell.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: One point is, Government of India and for that matter the Minister of State for Finance at that time, had declared on the floor of the House that an enquiry or investigation was going on on the charge of FERA violations by Mr. Ajitabh Bachchan. Today, in the newspaper it has been published that that charge has been withdrawn or dropped but, as a Member of Parliament am entitled to know from the Government, before I come to know of it through a newspaper, what exactly has been the decision taken by the Government on this matter. This is my right. If the Government has taken a decision as has been published in *The Statesman* today, Parliament is in session and so Government should have first of all come to Parliament and said it in the shape of a statement as it came earlier in the shape of a statement. So, I would demand of the Government of India to make a statement on this issue so that we can have the right to seek clarifications and other points of information.

Madam the second point is, it was I who raised this question at a point of time, when the Bachchan brothers were holidaying with the Prime Minister at Lakshadweep, as to what message was sought to be sent to the Finance Ministry or to the investigating agency by the Prime Minister holidaying with those against whom an investigation was going on. Now the apprehension has come out to the true, that this was the way the Prime Minister was taking the law for a ride that he allowed.... (*Interruptions*)....

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, he is saying that the Prime Minister was taking the law for a ride. It is not proper to level baseless allegations ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Such an accusation should not be there.

...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: I am not casting any aspersion.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: It is a wild allegation.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: This is the rule of the country, this is the procedure followed in the Government of India, that with a person who is under investigation, a Government official or a Minister should not maintain any connection or relationship. But the Prime Minister himself had a holiday with the Bachchans.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. Shri V. B. Gupta.

...(*Interruptions*)...

Remembering Nagasaki

SHRI VISHWA BANDHU GUPTA (Delhi): Madam Deputy Chairman, I would like to draw your kind attention and, through you, the attention of this august House to the special significance of today. While it is the 9th of August, which is a great day in the history of India as was mentioned by the honourable Chairman, it also happens to be the day on which an atomic bomb was dropped on Nagasaki.

Madam, you would remember that it was on the 6th of August that the first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, and the second bomb was dropped on Nagasaki and thousands of people lost their lives as a result of this nuclear bomb. I would like to bring to your notice that the world is facing great danger from nuclear proliferation and militarization by nuclear weapons, and it is on a day like this, when thousands of people had lost their lives because of a nuclear bomb, that we should remember that we should not try to push the world towards a nuclear holocaust and every effort should be made by all the parliamentarians, all the thinking people and all the nations to see that this kind of a thing does not happen again. Once more I would like to send our sympathies to the families of those who lost their lives in this nuclear explosion which was the first of its kind and which has changed the world from a non-nuclear world to a nuclear world.

Madam, the Super Powers have made some effort in trying to reduce the nu-

[Shri Vishwa Bandhu Gupta]

clear weapons by destroying some of their nuclear weapons. But that is only a very small beginning. I would like that greater efforts should be made towards disarmament and destruction of all the nuclear weapons which are in the arsenals of all the nations including the super powers.

Thank you.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY (Tamil Nadu): We should also compliment Mr. Sunil Dutt for launching the peace march.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The entire House expresses its sympathy for those who were affected by this massive tragedy of mankind. We hope and pray that there will be no repetition of such an event in the future, that there will be no nuclear menace and that mankind will be free from all such menace in the future.

We also pay our compliments to Mr. Sunil Dutt for his peace march. Mr. Buta Singh.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH (West Bengal): Madam, we have to adjourn for lunch now.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, you speak after lunch.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: As you like.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Members will also be a little cool.

The House now stands adjourned for lunch and will meet again at 2.30.

The House then adjourned for lunch at thirty-one minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at thirty-two minutes past two of the clock.

The Vice-Chairman (Shri Jagesh Desai) in the Chair.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION APPROVING PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION UNDER ARTICLE 356 OF THE CONSTITUTION IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF NAGALAND—Contd.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Mr. Buta Singh will now reply.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): As mentioned by me at the time of laying the Proclamation on the Table of the Sabha, briefly, the background under which President's Rule had to be imposed in Nagaland, let me at the outset make it very clear that it was not at all a happy one. Whenever such a situation arises in any State, it is the duty cast upon the Government of India under the Constitution that we have to provide protection to the State under the Constitution through President's Rule. It is a Constitutional obligation.

Hon. Members have tried to read political game out of it. Absolutely baseless, malicious politically motivated charges by some of the leader of the Opposition were made. We are ourselves not happy in having a State to be placed in the hands of the Governor under President's rule This is the last resort under our Constitution that we have to take. Otherwise we are wedded to the parliamentary democracy.

I think, in this country nobody can dispute the role of the Congress Government in bringing about parliamentary democracy in our country. If there is a party which is wedded to the parliamentary democracy, it is the Congress and the country has seen it in the last forty years. (*Interruptions*)

You were also for some time with us. Why are you unnecessarily bothered?

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): This is how you claim.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: I claim and my claim is borne out by every citizen of

the country that if the Parliamentary democracy is thriving in India it is because of the role played by the Congress Government. Mr. Gopalsamy, let me remind you what you did in 1978? I have to go on record when the Janata Party came into being...

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY (Tamil Nadu): Even in my speech I condemned the action taken by the Janata Government.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: I am not going to say you dismissed the Government. I am going to say something which is very fundamental. That is to prove what I have said just now that the Congress Party is the party which has brought about Parliamentary democracy. In 1978 you remember in this very Central Hall, the then Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai had invited the Prime Minister of U.K., Mr. Callaghan. I think your memories are too short. You should remember this.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: You carry on.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: He made a very tall claim addressing the visiting Prime Minister "Mr. Prime Minister, the democracy in India has been saved by the conglomeration of the Janata Party. You know what the reply was? You can contradict me but how dare you contradict a visiting Prime Minister of U. K. which is supposed to be mother of all Parliaments. He said "Mr. Prime Minister"—he was replying to Mr. Morarji Desai—I am sorry I am not quoting, I am just giving you a gist, "Yes, I am happy the parliamentary democracy is alive in India. If somebody has to get credit that credit must go to Mrs Gandhi and her party."

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: You had to get certificate from U.K., from our colonial masters. That is your point. Are you proud of it?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: I am sorry, now you don't listen. Even the adversaries had to admit that parliamentary democracy in India is safe with the ideology of the Congress party and with the policies and principles of the Congress party. You may stray into any other party but there if you go against the principles and the ideology of the Congress, the people of this country will throw you out.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Astrologers gave the impression that the Congress will win. How Madam Gandhi conducted the elections?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: In the brief spell of Janata Party, what they did? They threw away the basic principles enshrined in our Constitution, ideology of Mahatma Gandhi, ideology of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, ideology of Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

They threw all these ideologies to the wind. That is why people kicked them out of power. They were not allowed to remain for the full term because they had given the go-by to the policies and programmes of the Congress party. The only cementing force for the national unity, for the national integration and the parliamentary democracy in this country is the ideology of the Congress party.

...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Mr. Gopalsamy, if you don't agree, please don't interrupt.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: We will see in the next elections. We have patience. We will bear with you...(*Interruptions*).... But the hon. leaders of the Opposition yesterday were trying to prove that the Congress party has murdered democracy. Only 8 months back, the people of Nagaland brought back the Congress party with a thumping majority .... (*Interruptions*)... in the Assembly elections.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): No running commentary from that side.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: The Congress party was brought to power... (व्यवधान)

ठाकुर जगत पाल सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : हर सप्टेन्स के ऊपर अगर आप बोलते रहेंगे तो मंत्री महोदय जवाब कैसे देंगे ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) : अब नहीं बोलेंगे ।

SHRI BUTA SINGH: For the first time in Nagaland, the brave people of Nagaland gave a clear verdict in favour of the Congress party... (*Interruptions*) ...Why don't you listen?

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: You have insulted the pride of Nagaland.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Mr. Gopalsamy, may I know whether something is there under your seat? You are just getting up and interrupting.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, Shri Upendra and his Sanyasi guru... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MOHD. KHALEELUR RAHMAN (Andhra Pradesh): That is unparliamentary and it should be removed.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: What is this? What nonsense?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no. It is unparliamentary.

DR. YALAMANCHILI SIVAJI (Andhra Pradesh): Take away that word.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): He has not named.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Uttar Pradesh): One minute.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: We demand your resignation. You are unfit to be the Home Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Please sit down ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: How can you control this country? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BUTA SINGH: I have used this expression very deliberately. I will tell the hon. Members, why. You must listen to me. ...(*Interruptions*)... I want to tell you, I want to explain it... (*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): All of you were heard very patiently. Now please hear him. You also have to hear. You cannot have one way traffic. (*Interruptions*)... Please sit down.....(*Interruption*) .... Please go ahead.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Sir, I have used ship, expression..(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: They don't belong to the play boy group that is congress. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BUTA SINGH: No, no, I have used this expression yesterday ... (*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): What is this? Do you think you can speak whatever you want? Nothing will go on record.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH (West Bengal): His Guru is Sanyasi and your Guru is a Penthouse boy. (*Interruption*).

SHRI BUTA SINGH): I am hayyp that you have risen. Let me now tell... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: Why has he gone to Nagaland?... (*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Nothing will go on record. It is very unfair... (*Interruptions*) ...Is it fair on your part? You please listen to him first. (*Interruptions*).....

PROF. C. LAKSHAMANNA (Andhra Pradesh): Can he use such expression?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Yesterday, while speaking on the motion... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: May I make a submission? He is yielding.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: I am not yielding Let me explain.

SARDAR JAGJIT SINGH AURORA (Punjab): May I make a submission please? ...(*Interruptions*) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): After I hear him, if I feel that way, then I will...(*Interruptions*) ...

SARDAR JAGJIT SINGH AURORA: May I please make a submission?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: After I say this, you can say this. ...(*Interruption*)... Where were you yesterday? Everybody was sitting yesterday. Where were you when Mr. Upendra said these things to me. You must listen now.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Mr. Aurora, please sit down, (*Interruptions*) ...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry): NTR is not a 'sanyasi'? (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Please, sit down, all of you. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Sir, yesterday, in this august House...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: NTR himself has admitted. "I am a 'sanyasi'." (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Now everybody is quiet. Please sit down, Mr. Gopalsamy. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: For the past one weeek, you are angry with me.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): No, No, I am very quiet and patient...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Yesterday, after Shri Gurupadaswamy and Shri Dipen Ghosh, Shri Upendra rose to speak on the subject. Do you know the words he used about me and my leader? He said he is my master and I am his servant. If I am ...(*Interruptions*)... I am proud that I am the follower of the great leader, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi. I am proud of it. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Mr. Zail Singh also once stated like this. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BUTA SINGH: He is not only my leader. He is the leader of this country, of millions and millions of Indians. (*Interruptions*). Mr. Dipen Ghosh must stay back and hear me now. He said that he is my master and I am his 'chela'. (*Interruptions*). Similarly, I have not used any unparliamentary word. (*Interruptions*). The leader of Shri Upendra called himself 'sanyasi'. I have not given this name. He says, "I am a 'sanyasi'". What is wrong in that? (*Interruptions*). There is nothing unparliamentary about it. If somebody follows...(*Interruptions*). You must also know that if somebody follows a 'sanyasi', he is a 'chela'. I have not used any unparliamnetary language. (*Interruptions*). Sir, Shri Upendra, along with his leader, went to Nagaland during the elections. The elections were fair. The people of Nagaland returned the Congress party to the Assembly. That was for the first time that a one-party Government, on the verdict of people, speaking verdict of people, came to power in Nagaland. That was only eight months back. And there have been forces in Nagaland who are out to destabilise the political system in that State. Whenever we talk of Nagaland, specially the North-Eastern sector of our country, we must bear in mind that that part of our country is a little different from the rest of the country for two reasons. One is, their cultural background is quite different. Our tribal people have a very rich

[Shri Buta Singh]

culture, more ancient culture than, perhaps, some of the plains people. We are proud of that. Our founding-fathers of the Constitution have taken a special note of this. (*Interruptions*). I still remember 1963 when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was speaking in Parliament. He was full of praise for the people of Nagaland, for the people of Manipur, for the people of Mizoram and the people of the whole North-Eastern region. (*Interruptions*).

DR. YALAMANCHILI SIVAJI: In which party were you then?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Why are you worried about it? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BUTA SINGH: I was a Member of Parliament and we are inheriting that heritage. Those people are not only rich in culture, in habits, in education, but they are a very very sensitive people. They are a very proud people. You cannot hurt their sensitivity. You cannot hurt their ego. They are so simple. They do not go to the court. They settle things then and there. They believe in that. Therefore, we should always be conscious when we pass remarks about those proud people of our country. Some hon. Members, yesterday, made certain remarks about which I am really very hurt. I have been visiting the North-East since 1963. I have been going frequently, as a Member, now as a Minister also. The people of Nagaland are in no way backward in culture, in parliamentary democracy. Those people are very honest. (*Interruptions*).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Why are you interrupting like this? He can speak whatever he wants. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Are you disagreeing with this?

SHI N. E. BALARAM (Kerala): We are not disagreeing; the Governor is disagreeing with that.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: You will find a reflection of these sentiments in the report of the Governor. The Governor has paid rich tributes to the people of Nagaland. What the Governor has said is not about the people of Nagaland; but it is about the handful of politicians...

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: They are all Nagas. They cannot be purchased.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: You have had your say. Now let me give my reply.

The Governor has valid reasons. In the past twelve times they changed the Government, one particular MLA changing one party in one season, another party in another season. This happens not only in Nagaland but everywhere. You often quote Haryana. So if the Governor has quoted defections and re-defections, what is wrong in it? He has quoted a fact of life. This has become a fact of life unfortunately because some of the politicians have exploited the tribals...

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: 'Aya Rams and Gaya Rams' is the Congress culture.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Everybody tried; you tried in Tripura and you failed..

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: We did not introduce the defections. It was you who introduced defections.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Let me now complete, Dipen Babu. I did not interrupt you although you were rude and unparliamentary. I never interrupted you because I am used to your vituperations...

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: People know, the country knows, to which party Bhajan Lal belongs, to which party these legislators belong.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: I know that your performance is not from your heart. You are doing it only for the sake of the press here.

That is why I am saying that it is this kind of politicians who have exploited a few representatives of Nagas, who have broght about this situation. Now, my colleague, Mr. Madan Bhatia, made a very pertinent point yesterday. If you look at the letter which they had addressed to the Chief Minister, it makes fun of everything. This letter was supposed to have been writ-

ten sixty days back; nobody knew. Some of the people who had signed that letter, expressed to me that their desire was not to come out of the party; they only wanted a change of leadership. But they were taken in a bunch and they were made to sign a register. There also I am sorry to comment, it is a matter of fact," the Speaker said that all of them signed in his presence whereas his own deputy who was supposed to have signed was in Calcutta and he came with Mr. S. C. Jamir from Calcutta on the next day, whereas the Speaker has gone on record saying that he also signed. When such things happen, can the Governor not take notice of them? If he is not to take notice of such things, then what is he meant for there? The Governor is there to see, to judge, for himself. And the duty of the Speaker is to talk to the members to ascertain the majority. But if this kind of gross tampering with the record by no less an authority than the Speaker takes place, then where do the MLAs go? The Governor is there and he mentioned this thing in his report. that...

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA (Andhra Pradesh): But where was the Governor? He should have been there to veryfy. Why was he in Imphal? The crisis was in Nagaland, not in Imphal.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: He is a Governor of three States. You are not still very mature...

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: But the crisis was in Nagaland, not in Imphal. Was it in Manipur?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: He has done his duty according to the Constitution.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Where was the crisis? Where was his presence required?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Mr. Alexander is the Governor of both Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. He can pass an order from Hyderabad for Madras under the Constitution. He can take a decision sitting in Hyderabad about Tamil Nadu...(*Interruption*)...While he is siting in Hyderabad, he can take a decision about Tamil Nadu and there is no bar on that....(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: You have got any remote control system?...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BUTA SINGH: You forget about it. Now, the point is...

SARDAR JAGJIT SINGH AURORA: When did he go to Kohima?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: The next day. He went the next day to Kohima...(*Interruptions*)...Sir, as I was mentioning, Shri Bhatiaji made a very pertinent point and the House must give its thought to that point. How can it be termed as a split? For a split, there is a proforma, for a split there is a procedure. Has that procedure...(*Interruptions*)... been followed? Has that procedure been followed? No; it has not been followed... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Who is to decide it? Whether it was followed or not followed, who will decide? The Governor or the Speaker? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Inside the House, the Speaker has to decide and outside the House, it is the Governor's duty to decide...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: No. It is the Speaker who is to decide. (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: I can tell you; it is the Speaker...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: The Speaker has to decide it...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BUTA SINGH: The Speaker cannot decide the majority. The Governor has to decide the majority. You better read the Constitution....(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: It is very clear. Nowhere Governor has been mentioned...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Sir, on the issue of majority... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: The Governor has no role to play... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BUTA SINGH: The issue of majority is to be decided by the Governor... (*Interruptions*) ..

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Tamil Nadu): It is the perversion of parliamentary democracy... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Who will decide, the Speaker or the Governor?... (*Interruptions*) ..Whether the resignation was written in the proper form or not, who will decide?... (*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Mr. Ghosh, you know all this.

SHRI BUTA SNGH: There are two ways of deciding it: either on the floor of the House or outside, and if it is on the floor of the House, by the Speaker, and if it is outside the House, then the Governnor... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: That is different. Whether my resignation letter was written in the proper form or not, who will decide? It is not the Governor, but the presiding officer of the Legislature... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Outside the House, the authority to decide is the Governor... (*Interruptions*).. Outside the House, according to the Constitution, it is the Governor who is to decide and inside the House the Speaker decides. .(*Interruptions*)... In this case, Sir, what would have been the option before the Governor? The Governor asked these leaders when they met him jointly why these thirteen MLAs had been kept in custody, kept in confinement, forcible confinement, and they accepted and they all also promised ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Who? ...(*Interruptions*)... Who accepted..

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Who are they? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Mr Vamuzo, Mr. Chisi and Mr. Vizol... (*Interruptions*)... They accepted ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: It is untrue; it is untrue ...(*Interruptions*)..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Please sit down. If he has made a wrong statement, you have got other ways and you can make use of them. Please sit down ..(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Sir, may I read out? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: You cannot mislead the House ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): You can raise it at some other time, not now...(*Interruptions*)... There are other weapons available to you and you can make use of them...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Let him tell the truth ...(*Interruptions*)... Why should he tell something which is not true? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Sir, it is in the report that these leaders assured the Governor that these MLAs would be allowed to come out ..(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Where is it written? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BUTA SINGH: It is in the report ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: It is the Governor who has written that ... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BUTA SINGH: They made the assuarnce to the Governor and not to me ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, how can they sit in judgment on the Governor's report? ... (*Interruptions*).. I cannot pass any judgment on the Governor's report ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: It is in a partisan manner that he has tried to do that...(*Interruptions*)... In a partisan manner the Governor has done it ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): The Government has to go according to the Governor's report and that is what he is quoting ...(*Inttrruptions*)...

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: The Governor's report and...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Is it a fact? Is it correct? ...(*Interruptions*)... You are the leader of a party. Is it proper on your part to make a remark like this? That will not go on record... (*Interruptions*)....

3.00 P.M.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: May I read the assurance given by the leaders to the Governor? In his report, he has said :

> "However, till the time of this report, they have only not honoured their assurances but have continued to confine the Members of the Legislative Assembly, thereby obstructing normal political activity and leading to serious escalation of tension."

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: It was to escape from your intimidation. Can't they stay together?

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH : Has any of the Members complained that they had been confined ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Yes.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Even after the President's rule, did any M.L.A. complain?

*Not recorded.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): After he has made his speech, I will permit one or two Members.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : This was the assurance. Therefore, there were only two options left to the Governor. Sir, when I started my observations, I said that the siutation in Nagaland is not ordinary. In parts, the State is still suffering from insurgency. There are well-organised violent groups indulging in all kinds of insurgency. You have to view the situation in that background. Will you allow this kind of game going on in the capital when the State is full of insurgency ? The hon. Governor has also mentioned in his report that efforts were afoot. There were certain attempts to find a way in which the insurgents could be brought to the main-stream of life. There was a process of integration going on. In the midst of all this, what happened ? The Chief Minister is abroad and suddenly some letter which is purported to have been written 60 days before, is all of a sudden presented before, the Speaker saying that these 13 Members have left the party. That newly formed party which is called 'Congress Regional Nagaland' is no party. There is no formal party. There is no convention. There is no party at all. Only 13 Members have declared that this is a party. According to the hon. Members of the opposition, it is all complete. May be. But where is the 14th member ? A party has to have some kind of a shape. There is no constitution. (*Interruptions*) Not a single person has become a member of this party.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH : It is one-third of the legislature party. Thirty-one was the strength of the Congress Legislature Party.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : There is no membership of this party. Even in the streets of Kohima....

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Are you all members of the Congress Party ? Have you all filled the form ? When did you fill the form?

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: The legislature party comprised 31 members and one-third of the membership is required to form a party.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : In the streets of Kohima nobody knows that there is such a party. No Naga knows about it.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA : Have you got membership of the Congress Party. Show me your membership. When did you become a member of the Congress Party ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Not a single Naga knows that there is such a party. Is this not a fraud on the people of Nagaland who returned the Congress Party back to the Assembly ? They gave a massive majority to the Congress Party. I was in Kohima. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Dipen Ghosh, please let me complete. Don't make irrelevant interruptions. Please don't make irrelevant interruptions.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH : With the help of these 13 legislators, you had massive majority. Minus these 13 legislators you have no majority.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI) : It is his opinion. He feels that it is massive. You may have a different opinion.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : While in Kohima ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: You kindly control them, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI) : Mr. Narayanasamy, they are all good Members. Don't worry about that.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: They know, they have no case. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: In the debate, we will ask questions.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI) : But it should be a useful debate. I will allow you later on. (*Interruptions*) Doubts are created in mind deliberately. They are not doubts. Please understand. (*Interruptions*). If it is not with that intention. I will allow you. Maybe, I feel wrongly... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA : Sir, you are a very wise Vice-Chairman. Did G. M. Shah and Nadendla Bhaskarrao get the membership of a party? What is he speaking ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : What do you know about parties ? The parties have to be on the ground. Sir, while in Kohima... (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI) : Please sit down.

SHRI N. E. BALARAM : How can he question... (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI) : Please sit down. CPI Members never lose this kind of temper.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY : Sir, those days have gone with the emergency.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, while I was in Kohima, I received a telephone call that Shri K. L. Chishi wanted to see me. I told that if Shri K. L. Chishi is willing to come as one of our Congress members, yes, he is welcome, I will meet him, but I am not going to see any opposition members or anybody else for that matter.

SHRI RAM AWADHESH SINGH (Bihar) : Why ? Can you deny that to an Opposition member ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Because I was on my official duty. There was a situation in Nagaland where horse-trading was going on. I thought I would avoid meeting the MLAs....

SHRI RAM AWADHESH SINGH: If somebody wants to meet you, you must meet him.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI) : It is for him to decide whom to meet and whom not to meet.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Then I told him that... (*Interruptions*). Then I told him that if he wants to come as a dissident Congressman and if he wants to convey something to the High Command, yes, he can come. Sir, he came to the Raj Bhavan. He met me. He explained his position. And he told me that this is what his colleagues say that they do not want it and they have given in writing to the Speaker. I said, "look the party was sent by the people into the Assembly. The people are competent to take all these decisions. How can I pass judgment on such an issue?" He said that I have threatened somebody. Where is the threat? Is it not the people of our country and our State supreme? They have sent us to this House. If we are not able to discharge the mandate, who should decide? Not this House, but the people should decide. That is what I said. I told Mr. Chishi not as a threat. I told him that if this is the issue, then we are not competent, neither you nor am I competent, the people of Nagaland will decide. This is all I have said. My friend, Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy, who was in the good old days my guide also, went on pouring his eloquence on my personality. I am a very humble soldier of the Congress Party, nothing more than that. I do not claim that I am a big leader. No. But one thing I can tell you that so long as this House, the people of this country want us to discharge our duties, we will do it without fear and favour. We will not mind. And in this case, it is the Congress Party which has suffered. The Congress Party has suffered, not the Telugu Desam, not the DMK or any other party.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA : Fear is all right. Don't say, without favour.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: In this, who has suffered? It is the Congress Party which has suffered...

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Can you do it without the fear of your leader?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : .. nor the CPM, it is the Congress which has suffered. And, Sir, in this case the Governor was left with no option; I want to remind Shri Gurupadaswamy of his own State, what happened in 1978. The Assembly was called to meet on the 3rd January. This mighty Janata Govenment, the then Government decides sitting here in Delhi on the 31st of December, only two days were left for the Assembly to meet, there was a House invited, the House was going to meet, and these people decided here to dismiss the Government, and the then Governor, also used the same language, I find in the report of the Governor Shri Govind Narayan, one of our distinguished administrator... (*Interruptions*). That is why you have not referred to it. The Governor is faced with a situation. I do not blame either Shri Govind Narayan, nor do I blame General Krishna Rao, they are faced with a situation as a head of a State, he is faced with a situation, in which he cannot allow the things to go out of hand, especially in a State where there is insurgency, and I am sure we are proud of General Krishna Rao for his services to this country. As a soldier, he was the most eminent soldier of this country. As a statesman he has shown rare qualities of head and heat... (*Interruptions*). And Shri Upendra must know better that there is no parallel so far as his personal qualities are concerned. Therefore, I must say, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, that the Governor in this case has acted fully in consonance with the constitutional propriety and his discretion and judgment and the matter should not be questioned. The step he has taken is the right step. He has given power back to the people of Nagaland and we are waiting for the day when the people of Nagaland will deliver the judgment and tilt them, as my colleague, Shri S. C. Jamir has said. this even that has come before use will be utilised for the service of the people of Nagaland. We will provide them the administration of which they will be proud and also I am sure during this interregnum the Governor and his colleague will see to it that the process which was set in motion for bringing the people into the mainstream of life, national life, is stepped up, is completed, and we would like to see the day when Nagaland also marches along with the rest of our country on the path of progress and development.

With these words. Sir, I commend this august House to pass this Proclamation unanimously. (*Interruptions*).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI) : Not all, I have said one or two. Yes, Shri Virendra Verma. (*Interruptions*). I have made it very clear. I will call one or two.

SHRI RAM AWADHESH SINGH : I spoke on the motion and I was not replied on the points I raised. So I must get some reply and I must put some questions.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI) : Yes, Shri Virendra Verma.

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके द्वारा माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि जो उन्होंने कहा कि विधायकों को बन्द किया हुआ था तो क्या माननीय गृह मंत्री जी के पास उन 13 विधायकों में से किसी एक ने भी इस बात की शिकायत की है कि उनको बन्द किया हुआ था ? अगर उनके पास इस प्रकार की कोई शिकायत नहीं है, तो इस प्रकार की चीफ मिनिस्टर के जरिये गवर्नर महोदय ने अगर रिपोर्ट की है तो वह कहां तक जस्टीफाइड है ? यह मेरा पहला प्रश्न है । मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न है कि गवर्नर महोदय एज मिलिटेरी जनरल अनपेरलल रहे हैं, उनकी सेवायें प्रशंसनीय रही हैं, उसमें किसी को कोई शिकायत नहीं है, लेकिन एज गवर्नर जब नागालैण्ड में भयंकर किस्म की क्राइसेज पैदा हुई तो वह इम्फाल में क्यों रहे ? तत्काल क्यों नहीं आये ? और जब देश के गृह मंत्री कोहिमा में पहुचे, क्या उस समय... (**व्यवधान**) और सरफेस मिनिस्टर वहां पर थे और वे तो गृह मंत्री जी आपके नामिनी हैं ही, जब आप पहुंचे तो आपके नामिनी क्या आपके सामने उस समय आ गये थे और नहीं, तो जिस प्रकार का पार्टीजन पार्शियल उनका एटीट्यूड रहा क्या उन्हें नान डिजर्विंग मानकर बर्खास्त करने पर विचार करेंगे ?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Prof. Lakshmanna.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : मैंने जो बातें पूछी हैं, उनका जवाब नहीं दिया है.... (**व्यवधान**)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) : कई पाइट्स का जवाब नहीं दिया होगा।

Mr. Ram Awadhesh Singh, please sit down. I cannot allow everybody. (*Interruptions*) I have allowed Mr. Virendra Verma and now Prof. Lakshmanno. Nobody else will be allowed. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: I would like to ask the Home Minister, what is that which prevented the Governor to fix a date other than the 23rd August, 1988, for the meeting of the Legislature? If the urgency was there, as he felt subsequently, what prevented him from convening the Legislative Assembly earlier than the 23rd August? What is the basis for changing his stance and then coming to the conclusion which he did later on? I have two more points.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): No. Only two.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: All right. I will put them as 2(a) and 2(b). I would like to ask the Home Minister, what are those reliable sources which the Governor has mentioned in his letter to the Government of India which made him come to the conclusion that conditions in Nagaland warranted only President's Rule and not a rule by an alternative Government? What are those reliable sources?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: This is given in the report.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: How did the Governor take upon himself the function of the Speaker? When once the Speaker was convinced that more than one-third of the Members of the Congress Legislature Party did not find favour with the existing party, if they wanted to have a separate ex-

istence and if the Speaker was satisfied, what is the additional information which the Governor had to overrule the decision of the Speaker, to take upon himself the function which, legitimately, was that of the Speaker?

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Sir, just one minute.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): No. Hon. Minister please.

श्री बूटा सिंह : श्री वर्मा जी ने पूछा कि क्या सबूत है कि वे 13 मैम्बर फोर्सीबुर्ल कन्फाइनमेंट में रखे गये थे एक तो मैं खुद सबूत हूं ? मैंने खुद देखा .... (**व्यवधान**) ।

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा : किसी ने शिकायत की ?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Please sit down. Let him reply. He is replying to the questions which have been asked. You are not allowing him to reply. If you do not allow him to reply, he will not reply.

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा : रिकार्ड की बात बता दें । एक तो आप कहेंगे, हम यकीन कर लेंगे । मगर शिकायत किसी ने की ?

श्री बूटा सिंह : वर्मा जी को मेरे से कहीं ज्यादा कागजों पर भरोसा है । मैं कहता हूं कि मैंने खुद देखा, वहां प्राइवेट यंग बालिंटियर्स बंदूकें लेकर खड़े थे, नम्बर एक नम्बर दो... (**व्यवधान**) आप बैठ जाइये, मैं बता रहा हूं । दूसरा जब हमने चीफ मिनिस्टर और दूसरे मंत्री जी से कान्फ्रेंस की... । उस वक्त मीटिंग में प्रश्न हुआ कि वह बहुत से लोग मैसेज भेज रहे हैं और मिलना चाहते हैं । तो मैंने कहा कि उनको बुला लो । उन्होंने कहा कि उनको बुलाया नहीं जा सकता । कोई भी वहां से निकलेगा तो उसको मार देंगे । The Governor himself took up the subject with the leaders—Mr. Vamuzo, Mr. Vizol, Mr. Chishi and others and they conceded that . The Governor has given it in his report and they assured him that they would free the members.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Where is that? Where is it that they conceded it?

वर्मा जी को पत्रकारों पर बहुत विश्वास है ।.... (**व्यवधान**)
आप तो सुन लीजिये .... (**व्यवधान**)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) : राम अवधेश सिंह जी आपको इतना मौका देते हैं, फिर भी आप ऐसा क्यों करते हैं । आपके बारे में फिर हमको भी कुछ सोचना पड़ेगा ।

श्री बूटा सिंह : श्रीमन्, 30 तारीख से लेकर 7 तारीख तक आप इंडियन एक्सप्रेस ही पढ़ लीजिये, वह रोज लिखता है कि मैम्बर्ज को एक जगह रखा हुआ है । अब इससे ज्यादा मैं क्या आपको विश्वास दिला सकता हूं ।

SHRI BUTA SINGH: It is there in the report. You read it.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: What about the observations of Mr. Jamir?

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: If they stay in the complex, what is wrong in that?

श्री बूटा सिंह : मान्यवर, यह प्रश्न कोई ऐसा नहीं है । इसके अतिरिक्त चीफ सेक्रेटरी ने उस लाज वाले को आर्डर किये टूरिस्ट लाज के जो मैनेजर थे उनको कहा गया कि यहां से जो अनडिजायरेबल एलीमेंट आया हुआ है उसको बाहर निकालिये । यदि पुलिस की सहायता चाहिये तो हम पुलिस की सहायता देने के लिये तैयार हैं । इससे और ज्यादा सबूत आपको वर्मा जी क्या चाहिये ।

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: You are the Home Minister. You could have gone with your force. *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): No, I will not allow anybody.

SARDAR JAGJIT SINGH AURORA: You are not permitting me. I have a few points to make.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): You are a disciplined soldier.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: I can only state facts before this august House. I cannot convert inconvertible Upendraji by any arguments.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: What is your reaction to the observations of Mr. Jamir? You have not replied to that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): I shall now put.... (*Interruptions*)

(*At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber*)

The question is:

That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 7th August, 1988, under article 356 of the Constitution, in relation to the State of Nagaland. The motion was adopted.

THE DELHI UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1988—Contd.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Now we shall take up the Delhi University (Amendment) Bill, 1988.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA (Rajasthan): Sir, I rise to oppose the Delhi University (Amendment) Bill, 1988. The Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill states that the Bill is based on the National Policy on Education, 1986. Sir, I wish to point out that the concept of autonomous colleges which is being sought to be implemented through this Bill is a very modern concept, but it is very premature inasmuch as the existing educational system leaves much to be desired.

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri Satya Prakash Malaviya) in the Chair]

Before I go into the working of the universities, I would like to point out that the National Educational Policy, 1986, as announced by the Government, is elitist in nature The concept of Navodaya Vidyalayas, which has been enunciated with great fanfare, itself provides for selective education up to the district level. Sir, in a country where illiteracy is rampant, where what is required is basic education for the masses when the three R's are required to be taught, I am really sorry that we should try to implement an education policy which seeks to talk in very big terms about modernization of education, of computers and of other modern technology or techniques of education. The Prime Minister himself has talked of pursuit of excellence. But I am sorry that in the existing system we are steeping into mediocrity and worse.

This Bill itself talks of granting autonomy to colleges and the Minister, in his opening remarks, has said that 54 colleges would be given autonomy after this Bill is passed. Now I want to bring it to the attention of the House that there are various colleges functioning in an autonomous manner in States other than Delhi. We were told by the Minister that this provision is there in all the other places. Delhi is one of the universities where the provision is being put now. Before this autonomy is granted to these colleges, we must examine how the colleges are functioning today.

My friend, Dr. Ratnakar Pandey from the other side, while supporting the Bill, has made very good points, pointing out the lacunae in the existing system of education. Malpractices are rampant, examination papers are being leaked, the examination

system itself is not rational, with the result that we are producing graduates by thousands, who cannot get jobs. When the 10 plus 2 system of education was introduced a few years ago, we were told that the whole idea was that everybody must get education up to the 10th standard and then, in the two years, his aptitude could be found out, that for higher education only a few people would go and others would get into various vocations and other streams of work. But nothing of the sort has happened. What has it become? It has become a straight 10 plus 5. The name has become different. Now it is Junior College and Senior College. But the pattern remains the same, with the result that education is not job oriented. For Government jobs also the minimum qualification is a degree: in the private sector also the minimum qualification is a degree. And I must say, utterly sorrowfully, that in the case of most of the students who go for Arts degrees, what is the content of the programme, what is the content of their studies? Somebody studies sociology or psychology or philosophy. He may be good for higher research, he may be good for being a lecturer but, unfortunately, he does not get a job in commercial establishments.

The entire education pattern today is unemployment oriented. We are getting more and more degree holders, students or people with big ambitions, who feel frustrated and, I must say that this is a basic cause for most of the frustration and the violence that we see around us today. If the youth today are not channelized in the right direction, I am sorry, we are playing with the future of the country.

Bills like this, I do not understand. What is the conception, what is the idea of the Government? I fail even to understand what kind of autonomy they want to give to colleges where basic amenities are still missing. Of course, I must say I am astonished—I am not surprised though—because we have a Government which wants to give us Pepsi-Cola when we do not have drinking water which wants to give us imported motor cars when we need bicycles and public transport system, which wants to give us computers when there are no blackboards, which wants to give us modern hospitals when people are dying of cholera which is almost extinct from other parts of the world, which promises to give us satellites, INSAT 1C when ordinary trains and planes do not run on time. So, this entire elitist culture is sought to be introduced in education also.

I am sorry to say, there is absolutely no ground for rushing with this kind of legislation. I would support the move for referring it to a Select Committee.

What is required is a comprehensive Bill to make education job-oriented. Unless our educational system throws up students or youth who can get settled in society, I am afraid the entire system will collapse. But in the statement of Objects and Reasons in a very casual manner we are being told:

> "The National Policy on Education, 1986 states that autonomous colleges will be helped to develop in large numbers and that the creation of autonomous departments within universities, on a selective basis, will be encouraged."

Now, Sir, I do not understand this. Even universities themselves are hardly autonomous today. There is interference at every stage. Dr. Ratnakar Pandey brought out very clearly the effect of trade unionism which he opposed, which, I don't think, is the real reason. But the UGC is there. The Ministry of Education is there. The present university structure, as it is, needs to work. What we need is efficient working of the present university system rather than superimposing something which is much more modern and which we cannot work. Autonomous colleges will be a disaster be-

[Shri Kamal Morarka]

cause what is required is quality of people. If the quality of our professors and lecturers is not good, no amount of restructuring is going to help education. If the basic character of the people involved in the system does not help the students to motivate the sudents towards a purposeful life, we are only going to have drug-running, drug-addiction and then we will get into de-addiction camps and all that sort of thing. I really fail to understand. The National Education Policy itself is elitist. What are the Bills based on that policy going to create? They are only going to create, as Dr. Poddar pointed out very rightly, only caste in colleges also. Some will be very superior colleges. Some will be inferior colleges. Certainly, that is not the aim of the Government. Our avowed policy, even the policy of the ruling party is oriented towards social justice, towards a new socio-economic order. But, I am afraid, with Bills of this kind we are trying to accentuate and institutionalise the differences between the elitist people and the ordinary people.

There was a time when we were hearing in the country that public schools would be abolished. But today the time has come when public school education is looked up to. Those of us who are not from public schools probably have no place in the scheme of things. I do not know in which direction we are going. We talk of one thing, and we try to do exactly the opposite. Of course, a legislation comes and obviously gets passed. But its effects are far-reaching for decades to come.

I just wish to point out one or two points:

The quality of education in the present educational system needs to be improved, number one.

Number two, we should hold back autonomy till such time when the existing system works efficiently, free from corruption, free from malpractices largely.

Thirdly, the entire concept of elitist education, even if there is higher education, even if there is modern education, should be strictly based on merit. Today that does not happen. Today all over the country in every State we find people who have got less marks are able to muscle through by one means or the other into the engineering colleges, medical colleges. About the marks system, I am astonished to see that when we were students, 60 per cent marks were considered good marks and 70 per cent, distinction, but today students with 80 per cent marks are not getting admission. What are we trying to do? We are trying to promote a general culture of mediocrity, of corruption. The entire educational system is under strain. Ask any student today. Good students are having a bad time. The average student of the medicore student whose parents are rich, are influential, is able to muscle through and get a degree which in any case he does not need because ultimately he is going to live off father's money. So, what is exactly happening is, competent people are getting frustrated. If the educational system cannot rectify that, I do not see any reason why they should go on introducing autonomy in colleges.

The last point which I want to make is that the university—I stay in Bombay, so I can talk of Bombay University—standards which were there ten to fifteen years ago are not seen these days. Why is it so? The reason is that even in the University management level, politics has come in even for appointment of Registrars, Vice-Chancellors etc. This never used to be so earlier. Once upon a time in the Banaras Hindu University Madan Mohan Malaviya was there. At that time education was above politics. But today even education is very political; even all the professors and all the principals are attached to political parties, not only the students. With this kind of atmosphere in a country where the Guru

is supposed to be regarded even higher than God, in a country where the tradition has taught us to respect the Guru, what is the respect for a school master or a college teacher today? Even the student has no respect for him. It is not because there is something wrong with the teaching staff, but it is the system which is pushing the mediocre people into the teaching line. Good people do not want to came into the teaching line, because the entire system is under strain. I am afraid this kind of legislation is not going to take us anywhere. Therefore, this Bill should be referred to a Select Committee not only for the provisions which the Government is proposing, but also to have a de novo look at the entire university education system.

SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SINGH (Bihar): I rise to support this Bill. This Bill is in implementation of one of the proposals...

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह (बिहार) : आप तो हिन्दी में बोलिये न।

श्रीमती प्रतिभा सिंह : ऐसे तो हिन्दी म भी बोल सकती हूं, लेकिन बोलने दीजिये।

...In the programme of action in the National Policy on Education, it says:...

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह हिन्दी में बोलिये न, अच्छा लगता है ... **(व्यवधान)** ... देश कैसे बचेगा ? आप बिहार से आती हैं, अंग्रेजी में बोलती हैं।

श्रीमती प्रतिभा सिंह : बिहार के लोगों को तो और भी अंग्रेजी में बोलना चाहिये, क्योंकि लोगों का ख्याल है कि बिहार के लोगों की अंग्रेजी अच्छी नहीं होती है और मैं अंग्रेजी बोल लेती हूं, बिहारी होते हुए भी।

It says a number of autonomous colleges are to be established. Some of the universities have already got this power. Now, the Delhi University is also going to have this power.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : मान्यवर, जो आदमी जिस भाषा में जनता से वोट मांगता है, उसी भाषा में उसको बोलना चाहिये।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय) : राम अवधेश जी, आप हिन्दी में बोल लीजियेगा।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : जो आदमी जिस भाषा में वोट मांगता है, उसी भाषा में नहीं बोलता, तो जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं करता है... **(व्यवधान)**..

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में युवा कार्य और खेल तथा महिला और बाल विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मारग्रेट अल्वा) : वोट एक ही भाषा मे मांगते है या सब भाषा में मांगते हैं।

श्रीमती प्रतिभा सिंह : मैं तो कहूंगी, कि आप भी अंग्रेजी में बोलिये।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : यह तो गलत बात है ... **(व्यवधान)** ...

श्री विश्वजित पृथ्वीजित सिंह (महाराष्ट्र) : धन्य है, वह जनता जिसे हिन्दी भाषा समझ आती है।

SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SINGH: It is to lay down the curriculum, courses of study and system of examination. Now, the teachers have no freedom to depart from the dictates of the higher authorities. That is why I am convinced that this Bill is going to be a step forward in the educational system. That is why I am supporting this Bill.

The teachers cannot prescribe courses which they think fit in the interest of the students. The result of the present system is that it has produced book-oriented, subject-oriented and examination-oriented students. Is that our aim? That is not our aim If we want to be at par with all the developed countries and the way they

[Shrimati Pratibha Singh]

are going in science and technoloby and medicine, we have to have a new system of education. That is why this Bill to give autonomy to the colleges. Since this evil has got to be eliminated para 8 of Chapter 5 of the Programme of Action of National Education Policy states that in the Seventh Plan period we will have at least 500 autonomous colleges. It has also laid down and taken care to evolve a suitable .. *(Interruptions)* .. frame work for autonomous colleges.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : हिन्दी इलाके के होते हुए भी आप अंग्रेजी में बोल रही हैं, इसलिये मैं इसके विरोध में वाक आउट कर रहा हूं ।

[इस अवसर पर माननीय सदस्य सदन त्याग कर गए]

SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SINGH. Sir, the University Grants Commission has given Rs. 5 lakhs additional to strengthen these autonomous colleges This is quite a substantial sum though for education it may not be enough. But additional Rs. 5 lakhs is something very good and this will strengthen the autonomous colleges. Then, the University Grants Commission had laid down guidelines for the selection of autonomous colleges. So far as this proposal is concerned, it is very legitimate. But my only point is that the status of an automous college is a double-edged sword and, therefore, we have to be very careful. There are weakness to which these colleges can easily succumb which the Government has to guard against. They can be successful only if teacher, students and the management, all the three agree to work in harmony and unitedly because they have to design new courses, new methods of education, new learning materials have to be produced and used meaningfully.

Sir, teachers will have to pay individual attention to students. They will have to organise tutorials. They will have to give projects. They will have to organise seminars. They will have to have individual consultations imaginative programmes of teaching and learning. Then, only the autonomous colleges will have meaning and will be able to do for what they are meant to do.

May I know from the hon. Minister whether the implications of the new methods have so far been studied by the University Grants Commission? This is very important. What are the implications? How they are lier, the teachers require tremendous going to affect the students, teachers and the management? As I said earlier the teachers require tremendous help if they have to succeed in producing new learning materials both in the context of designing new courses of studies and employing new methods of training. I will give you a very small example. Suppose there is a History subject. Now what has happened? So far, it is providing chronology of dynasty, wars, events, etc, and it becomes very boring for the students. Now, what we have to do is that we have to weave a story of the development of multi-sided culture in which, there is intimate interaction between a few individuals who have been the leaders of the time and the masses at that time. This will mean re-writing the whole history. This can be done with the other subjects also. So a new orientation is necessary in the teachers also. Therefore, this requires a large number of experts and institutions. What I mean to say is that the University Grants Commission may set up a number of groups engaged with the task of preparing alternative syllabus, teaching and learning mattrials, if we want to have some definite results for which we have brought forward this Bill. Sir, this is about teachers.

As I said in the beginning teachers, students and the management, all the three have to cooperate. Now,

these students have to be motivated to learn and progress. They have to be seekers of knowledge and values. Today, the values have all been wiped out and, Sir, with this, it should also be connected to gear up self-employment because after passing, the frustration in the students is so big that actually we are not progressing, the country is not progressing as it should have been; plus the unemployment problem is becoming bigger and bigger. Therefore, the whole thing has to be geared up in such a way that it gives incentive and encouragement and gives a new thrust in the eyes of our boys and girls, both men and women. Sir, the students must get right type of atmosphere and environment so that they are enthused to work seriously and make progress.

So far as the management is concerned, Sir, they have also to play a very great role for fostering and supporting innovations in education because the management is going to be given so many rights. They are going to be the policy makers in their colleges. Therefore, they must feel committed in education. They must have knowledge of the new experiments in education in the world of today, that is, what the other countries are doing in the field of education, what our own country is doing in the field of education and for all this, the UGC or the Human Resource Development Ministry, I would like to say must make plans to provide facilities to the members of the Board of Management to have right understanding of the needs of innovation and therefore, the Board of Management must be constituted of such members who are experts.

I would also ask, Sir, has anyone made any list of innovations that have been made in the educational field? Is there any list? I would also like to know, Sir, has anyone published this study made in the field of education, of the innovations made in India or elsewhere? Therefore, Sir, I make a few suggestions while supporting this Bill. They are, number one, the University Grants Commission should set up a Board of Experts who would have a great expertise in designing courses and in the employment of new methods of education. Secondly, this board should be in charge of monitoring the working of the autonomous colleges in the country. In doing so, its task should be to encourage and help management teachers and students in pursuing innovative methods of teaching and learning. The board should have power to constitute groups of experts in various subjects who can bring various types of syllabi which would encourage alternative new methods of learning various subjects of study. Fourthly, the board should have also the power of publishing those alternative syllabi and the corresponding learning and teaching materials. Fifthly, the board should have the power of recommending financial help so as to enable it to encourage dissemination of information of innovative methods of teaching and learning. These are the five suggestions for the consideration of the Ministry and in the end, Sir, I would also like to caution the UGC and the Human Resource Development Ministry that they will guard against the autonomous colleges becoming money-minded either through capitation fee or through donations. I know that the hon. Minister is fully aware of how big these donations and capitation fees are. And the brilliant students from the economically weaker sections of the society are today not able to take advantage of the facilities which are available in this country whether they are in medical science or in engineering or in any other field of science and technology And therefore, Sir, I would request that it must be guarded. This is a very good Bill. I said about some weaknesses, no doubt. But this is a very good Bill because it gives freedom to the teachers to act, freedom

[Shrimati Pratibha Singh]

to the students to work hard. Everybody in autonomous colleges is required to work very very hard. Unless they work hard, unless the management is committed to the good for which we are bringing this Bill, we will not achieve the targets for which we have brought this Bill. This is a very good Bill and I congratulate the hon. Minister on bringing this Bill for giving autonomy to colleges because we must improve so far as the educational system of our country is concerned so that our students do not need to go and take shelter in foreign countries and study and stay on there. I would like the brilliant people of this country to study here and to give their best to this country.

With these words, I support the Bill. Thank you, Sir.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I commend that this Bill be referred to a Select Committee as proposed by Shri Satya Prakash Malaviyaji. If I commend something, naturally, I must be in a position to tell the reasons. The reasons will be in terms of the specific Act, namely, the Delhi University Act. It is pertaining to the Delhi University. What is the situation prevailing in Delhi University? We must first consider that. Secondly we should consider what is that which has occasioned this concept of autonomous colleges.

Sir, Delhi University is an institution which is suigeneris. It is a very interesting federal institution. The colleges in Delhi University, over the years, have developed an ethos and a philosophy which have been guiding Delhi University for quite some time. But, as I understand, this particular Bill which is before us for discussion, does not take into consideration the views of several categories of people who are connected with Delhi University. For instance, Sir, the Delhi University Teachers Association is trying its level best to be in touch with the Minister for Human Resource Development and to discuss the implications of this Bill. But unfortunately it could not get time for it from the Minister for Human Resource Development till yesterday morning 10 O'clock because the Minister came only in the afternoon at 4 O'clock. Secondly, enough public opinion has not been elicited from the people in Delhi with regard to the concept of autonomous colleges in Delhi University. There has not been any discussion. There has not been any debate, even among those who can contribute to the understanding of the university system. Therefore, in the first place, there has to be consultation with the Delhi University Teachers Association and those who can contribute to the understanding of the university system in Delhi. Having stated this, I will go to the more substantive aspect of it. When I speak on this Bill, I speak out of an experience intimately connected with the concept of autonomy. Before I had the privilege of coming to this House, from 1980 to 1983, for a period of over three years and a few months, I happened to be Dean, College Development Council, Osmania University. During that period we had tried the concept of autonomy in that University. I would like to tell this august House that the concept of autonomous colleges did not emanate mainly because of the National Policy on Education. It actually had its bearings in the Kothari Commission which took shape in the Sixth Plan period itself. There were, I remember, 23 autonomous colleges in operation in the country at the beginning of '80s. As Dean of the College Development Council and the then Vice-Chancellor who happens to be the Vice-Chancellor of the University in Delhi, the two of us had occasion not merely to study our own colleges but also to visit places where autonomous colleges were in operation, namely, in Madras, in Tamil Nadu: the Layola College, Madras,

the Madras Christian College, Avinashalingam Chetty College in Coimbatore, the American College in Madurai, Vivekananda College in Madras, and so forth. Therefore, when I am speaking on this particular aspect of autonomous colleges, I am speaking with an experience which I had gained while working in that capacity. What are the three important things which autonomy is supposed to give? It gives power to determine its own courses of study and syllabi. Secondly, it prescribes rules of admission subject to the policy of reservation. Thirdly, it evolves methods of evaluation and conduct of examinations. If I remember correctly, during the Sixth Plan period the amount that was available for experimentation with autonomy was Rs. 1 lakh for each college in addition to what they would have normally got by way of grants in their own university systems. Probably the amount has now been enhanced to about Rs. 2 lakhs—I am subject to correction. In the prescription of syllabus there are three bodies: the board of studies, the faculty and the academic council. The board of studies consists of those who are engaged in the teaching of the particular subject spread either in the university system or in the college system of the university. In addition to that there is association of others who have gained expertise in that particular subject who are spread in the country as a whole. One difficulty which I have been experiencing in the university system today is the gradual discouragement which is shown to the concept of teachers from distant universities being associated with it mainly because of paucity of money which is hampering the educational growth in the university system. Similarly, I belong to Osmania University, Hyderabad. I had at one time the privilege of being on the academic council of Kerala University, on the academic council of Annamalai University in Tamil Nadu and on the academic councils of some other universities in Andhra Pradesh itself. Since those times things today have become so difficult that even persons within the State or persons who are outside the district, if they have to be associated, there are difficulties because of finances. Therefore, if we encourage autonomous colleges and if there have to be experts associated with the boards of studies, the faculties and the academic council of the autonomous college, I would like to ask the Minister what specific provisions have been made to meet the additional requirements of this.

4.00 P.M.

Sir, in the name of autonomous colleges, let us not again have an adventure into 'tokenism' and *ad hocism.*

What is now being attempted is tokenism and *ad hocism.* We would like to show to the world at large that we have gone ahead with the concept of autonomous colleges where people decide their own courses of study, where they decide about their own way in which they would teach the subjects and so on and so forth. But, beyond that, it will not serve the purpose with regard to this particular limitation which I was mentioning.

The second type of limitation which is now coming up is the type of media of instruction which is available in the different University systems. Unless we have made enough efforts to improve the instructional ability of the different media, different languages, unless we have built-in literature which is needed in these different languages, there will be difficulty.... (*Time Bell rings*). I am on my first point only. Anyway, since you have rung the bell, I will go to my next point.

The other point is about evolving methods of evaluation and conducting examinations. As you are aware, the University Grants Commission attempted several methods of evaluation. In fact, they had identified eight Universities in the country, the

[Prof. C. Lakshmanna]

Andhra University at Waltair being one among them, where they wanted to have an experimentation in the methods of evaluation. Sir, it is true that the system which we are having now, which is in vogue now, in the different Universities and colleges in the country is through awarding of marks. Awarding of marks is an attempt to precisely evaluate the worth of a student in terms of his acquisition of knowledge in that subject. It is supposed to be the best way of doing things. But it is very difficult. Even in science subjects it becomes very difficult for anybody to say that a candidate is 46 per cent worth or 66 per cent worth or 76 per cent worth. Therefore, one more attempt was made and that was to have a grade system and, under this system, a boy is of a grade, of a range, that is, he is A Grade or A plus Grade or B Grade or B plus Grade and so on and so forth. This was one attempt. The other attempt was to give the evaluation responsibility to the one who is teaching and it is a system which is known as the internal evaluation system. Not only these eight Universities, but quite a few other Universities also experimented with the internal evaluation system. I happened to be the Principal of the University College of Arts and Social Sciences of the Osmania University immediately after the Emergency and I still vividly remember the nightmarish days I had to spend as Principal in respect of this internal evaluation system when people were trying to bargain for marks. It is because the worth of a candidate or student is ultimately decided in terms of the grade that he gets, in terms of his acquisition which has been shown in the papers. The University system found it very difficult and one by one all the Universities of the country including the eight Universities, where large amounts were spent on experimenting with evolving evaluation methods and examination reforms, could not succeed in this. When that is the case, I would like to ask the Minister for Human Resource Development: Have you given considerable thought to this? I do not think so. If you had given considerable thought to this question, as has been pointed out earlier, I would like to say one thing. I am not going into the question whether it is going to lead to elitism. At present that is not the question. I may be one who stands by the principle that it produces elitism and so on. That is beside the point now. Even without going into that question, I would like to ask whether this particular issue has been considered in terms of the facilities that are available or not. Yes, Mr. Poddar was saying that he had under his control about 200 colleges and they wanted to confer autonomy strictly within the prescribed boundaries of norms that have been laid down. It was with great difficulty that we could indentify. Out of five, only three accepted and they also did not implement. The Madras University and the Madurai Kamaraj University had the largest number of autonomous colleges. In these two universities also the experience has been what I have stated. Therefore, what is that we want to rush through? Why are we so keen about this concept of autonomous colleges? There is another problem. All over the country, whether it is Uttar Pradesh or Andhra Pradesh, there have been concerted efforts made to have a core curriculum which is common for the entire university system there, such as Lucknow University, Allahabad University, Gorakhpur University, Agra University and all that. They wanted to have common core syllabus in the Osmania University, Andhra Pradesh University, S. K. University and all of them. They wanted to combine them and to have a core curriculum. It is because of the transfer of students. It is because of the transfer of the parents. On the one hand, there is a concept of autonomy so that each college is able to have its courses of study and prescribe its own courses of study. On the other

hand, in the same breath, we are saying that there has to be core curriculum and common syllabus for all the students. Therefore, before we think in terms of autonomous colleges, should we not have a discussion in several universities in the country, including the Delhi University, as to what is the syllabus pattern that has to emerge? Therefore, even from that point of view, I feel that there is need for cool consideration taking different viewpoints into account. Only then we can come to a conclusion. Let us not rush through it.

Universalisation of elementary education is one point about which you had at least three discussion in the previous and previous to that session. I have been requesting to tell me about the formal system and the informal system on which the previous Minister of Human Resource Development placed so much of importance. Have we been able to make a dent in expanding the base of the universalisation of elementary education? Therefore, every pie, every rupee and any amount that is used for such fashionable programmes will have to be ploughed, first of all, in giving the basic education and in increasing the literacy level from 36 per cent. This has to be done first.

Secondly, Sir, what is the avowed objective? The avowed objective of the autonomous colleges is to build oasis of excellence or islands of excellence. It will widen the glittering cleavage which exists between the normal or ordinary college in a far off place, in a distant place or in a far nook and cornor of the State. Therefore, let us not merely try for islands of excellence which can insulate themselves. When one is insulted and tries to live in an ivory tower with a built-in pride and egoism, there will be greater harm done to the education system in this country then what has been done so far. Any attempt which creates a cleavage between one level and other level, between the students or between the universities is dangerous and then we have to take special precautions. In that light, I would like this particular Bill to be referred to a Select Committee. It is not just to prevent you. It is not just to postpone things. It is not just for deferring things. It is merely to provide the necessary expertise that is available and in order to have a look at these things from that point of view. Therefore, I request the Minister not to stand on formalities, and refer this to a Select Committee. And let the Select Committee solicit public opinion. Let the Select Committee go before the people who will be affected by it. In spite of that, if they feel it, that is a different matter. So, Sir, I once again comend that this Bill be referred to a Select Committee. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Punjab): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, change is the law of life. Shakespeare, Tennyson and Thoreau have all proclaimed that in different forms and in different contexts.

Sir, realising the need to bring about a change in the educational system, one of the very first tasks that the Rajiv Gandhi Government assigned to itself was the formulation of a New Education Policy. And it was adopted by the Parliament after a fairly satisfactory national debate. I don't wish to go into the various aspects of the New Education Policy or of the general health of education in the country. But one salient feature of the New Education Policy which I must acknowledge is that it has rightly taken note of.....

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है, मान्यवर, यहां कोरम पूरा नहीं है, कोरम की घंटी बजनी चहिए। ....(व्यवधान) मान्यवर, बिना कोरम के क्या कार्यवाही चल सकती है ?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय): आपने ध्यान आकर्षण कर दिया, वह ख्याल रखेंगे ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : नहीं-नही, मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं और आप व्यवस्था दीजिए कि बिना कोरम के क्या सदन की कार्यवाही चल सकती है ?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय) : बहुत सी कवेंशन्ज हैं ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : कवेंशन से क्या है, बिना कोरम के क्या कार्यवाही चलती है ?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय) : बहुत सी परिपाटी है ।

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: The convention is that we should not raise it. Once it has been raised, I think, we will have to look for the quorum. There is no alternative.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय) : आप साही जी जरा कहिये कि मैम्बर्ज को बुला लें ।

You continue, Mr. Bansal.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : आप फोरम की घंटी बजाइये ।

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: Either we take cognizance of it or we do not take cognizance of it. If we take cognizance of it, we will have no alternative. I wish it had not been raised. Having been raised ..

श्री सीताराम केसरी (बिहार) : वैसे यह क्वश्चन कभी उठता नहीं है ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय) : लेकिन अब उठ गया है ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): The convention in this House is that nobody raises the point. But it is okay with us.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : : बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में यह फैसला हो चुका है कि यह प्रश्न नहीं उठना चाहिए कि यह कन्वेनशन की बात है, उसमें होता क्या है, मान लीजिये कि बाहर मैम्बर बैठे हैं, वोटिंग के लिये, तो ठीक है, लोक सभा में भी और राज्य सभा में भी यह कोरम का प्रश्न ऐसे टाइप पर नही उठता है, जबकि बहस हो रही है या चल रही है । यह भी कभी बाहर जाते होंगे और लोग भी जाते हैं । मेरा निवेदन आपसे यह है कि आप इसको जरा बताइये ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय) : केसरी जी, ऐसा है कि यह बात ठीक है कि इस प्रश्न को उठाया नहीं जाता, पारिपाटी यह है, लेकिन यदि कही किसी सदस्य ने उठा लिया है, तो उसका पालन तो करना पड़ेगा । मिनिस्टर फार पार्लियामेंट्री एफेयर्ज से मेरा निवेदन है कि कम से कम जो सदस्य है, उनको इस तरह की तागीद कर दें कि कम से कम जो सरकारी काम-काज है वह पूरा हो, इसलिये भविष्य में ऐसा मौका ही न दें कि कोई सदस्य इस प्रश्न को उठा सके ।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा भी एक सुझाव है । पक्ष को तो आदेश पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर दे देंगे लेकिन विपक्ष की भी कोई साझा मीटिंग बुलाकर उनको भी कह दिया जाये क्योंकि वे अति व्यस्त है संसद् के बाहर के काम में ।

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: It is not good to reflect so.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, I was saying that the new educational policy rightly takes note of the reports of the Education Commission and articulates the need to develop autonomous colleges in the country because it has been felt and experienced that the fastidious rules that govern the functioning of colleges hinder the academic pursuits. Shorn of innovative approach and any freedom to devise its own mode of work-

ing in accordance with the local or specialised needs, a college is often reduced to a cog of the wheel churning out graduates with half-baked degrees. This only results in swelling the ranks of those uneducated literates whom frustration takes over once they realise that these degrees do not help them to secure any jobs and that they find themselves unequipped to face the challenges of life.

Sir, it was to make education more purposeful that the idea of autonomous colleges was perceived. As such, in principle, I support the Bill. But I do have some doubts and apprehensions about the implementation of the new provision. The existing provision of clause 9A of Section 4 of the Delhi University Act, 1922, relates to the conferring of autonomous status on some professional colleges. And as the hon. Minister rightly said in his opening remarks yesterday, the provision is restrictive and had to be widened. But, Sir, it is here precisely that I do wish to express some random thoughts that occur to me. One, the existing provision postulates that the consent of the college is necessary, and second, that the extent of autonomy and the mode of granting this status and various other cognate matters would be governed by the statute of the University. Somehow, the new provision which is sought to be now included in the Delhi University Act completely waives this despite the recognition, the acknowledgement, of the need of having such criteria fixed as said by the hon. Minister yesterday.

Sir, we were told by the hon. Minister that the UGC has formulated detailed guidelines on a scheme of autonomous colleges and these guidelines would include, *inter alia* the freedom to frame their own curricula, the freedom to frame the courses of study and to evolve a system of evaluation and besides that, the guidelines, we are told also, indicate the criteria to be applied for selection of colleges, the procedure for conferring autonomous status, for governance of autonomous colleges and for devising a system to monitor their performance. These are vey important aspects of the matter. But my submision is that without including these in the main Act itself, I do not know how delegated legislation would be enacted to give powers to the University, or, for that matter, to the UGC, to enforce these different aspects of the guidelines prepared by the UGC.

Sir, the omission of the proviso to the existing clause (9A) gives unbridled powers to the college managements, some of whom, in a given situation, may invoke their autonomy not for improving the academic standards but for victimising the staff. To obviate such an eventuality, a clear statutory rider needs to be placed on the exercise of such powers. I do not wish to encourage the teachers going on strike or resorting to demonstrations. But at the same time, we must not forget that it is the sacred duty of the society not to deprive the teachers of their rightful dues and make them vulnerable to the whims of the managing committees.

Another very pertinent question which arises in this case is that, a fear has legitimately been expressed that this statutory objective of granting autonomy to colleges may not, in reality, degenerate into that of bureaucratisation of the managing committees. We presume that a package, as we may call it, would be prepared by the UGC as far as the governance of or the assistance to the various colleges is concerned.

If we were to take the three forms of college managements that presently exist in Delhi, we would see that a vast majority of the 54 colleges is managed by the Delhi Administration. Some are maintained by the University.. *(Time bell rings)* and some are privately run; that the managing committees of these

[Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal]

colleges consist of trustees of the trusts running these colleges. I would like the hon. Minister to clarify whether there is any proposal to depute some representatives of the UGC to the managing commitees of these colleges. If that is done, I suppose, we will be countering the very objective of granting autonomy to colleges.

Finally, because of the reminder by you about the time, I would like to take this opportunity to say that it should also be mandatory for every college to prescribe a minimum period of work under the National Service Scheme, and the NCC training that a student has to undergo. Also the colleges should have to participate meaningfully in the National Literacy Mission which is a movement as distinguished from any other programme launched by Shri Rajiv Gandhi, to fight and banish illiteracy from amongst the vast multitudes of Indian people. This may be the expectation of all the countrymen from the various colleges—to provide extension programmes for imparting functional literacy to those hapless and unfortunate brethren who have not had the opportunity of education earlier during their childhood. But if we were to leave the matter entirely to the colleges concerned, some colleges may, for reasons best known to them, be oblivious of this national duty. So while I commend the intention of the Government to provide autonomy to the colleges, I take this opportunity to say that such autonomy should be confined only to the creation of an environment conducive to the pursuance and attainment of excellence, to the innovation of various means to provide the best form of education. But in no case should the autonomy mean either a complete licence to the management or an *undue* say to the UGC to interfere in the management of the institutions. In this context, as a passing reference, I would also say that when we talk of the need to change and reform the educational system, there is also a definite need to go in for a dispassionate appraisal of the working of the UGC itself and see as to what can be done to make the UGC not just a funding agency but a veritable partner in the nation's progress.

Finally I would only say that the Delhi University is a premier institution in the country and in consonance with its hoary past, it has to work as a model for other universities and set examples for other universities to emulate. Any step which aims at assisting the University in this endeavour must have the support of all of us.

श्री शंकर पि॰ वाघेला (गुजरात) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, जैसा हमारे साथी श्री कमल मोरारका और प्रोफेसर लक्ष्मन्ना ने कहा कि इस बिल को, श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय जी का जो एमेंडमेंट है, सैलेक्ट कमेटी को रैफर किया जाए । मैं भी इस बात से सहमत हूं कि इस बिल को सैलेक्ट कमेटी को रैफर किया जाना चाहिए ।

सर, स्वायत्तता बहुत अच्छा शब्द है, वांछनीय है, इच्छनीय है लेकिन इसका भी कुछ मतलब होना चाहिए । क्या हमारा यह शिक्षा मंत्रालय सही अर्थ में एटानोमी या स्वायत्तता की बात सोच रहा है । शब्द का भी अर्थ होता है । शिक्षा मंत्रालय का नाम आपने बदलकर ह्यूमेन रिसोर्सिज डेवलपमेंट जिसमें ह्यूमेन रिसोर्स की बात होगी लेकिन शिक्षा की बू तो नही आती । स्टूडेंट ह्यूमेन नहीं बना, तो यह शिक्षा मंत्रालय जैसे ह्यूमेन रिसोर्सिज डेवलपमेंट नाम रखने से उसमें शिक्षा दब जाती है । अभी मैं कहीं जा रहा था, मैंने इंदिरा गांधी ओपन यूनिवर्सिटी का नाम पढ़ा—इन्दिरा गांधी मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय । फ्री का मतलब मुक्त होता है, ओपन का मतलब खुला होता है, इसलिए स्वायत्तता का भी कोई मतलब है तो क्या है ? क्या आपका सही उद्देश्य विश्वविद्यालयों को स्वायत्तता देना है ? अगर सही उद्देश्य है तो सन् 1966 में कोठारी आयोग ने सिफारिश की थी कि कालेजों को स्वायत्तता दी जानी चाहिए तो आज 25 साल के बाद भी

आपने कितने कालेजों को स्वायत्तता दी ? क्या कमीशन की सिफारिशें ऐसी ही थीं या हम गंभीर नहीं थे, सीरियस नहीं थे ? 25 साल के बाद जहां 5 हजार कालेज है वहां आप 82 कालेजों को आटोनोमस दर्जा दे रहे है । इसमें भी लाभ उन लोगों ने लिया है जो कि या तो अल्पसंख्यक हैं या प्राइवेटली मनेज्ड कालेज है, तो आपका आटोनोमी के बारे में क्या ख्याल था कि आज तक आप उसका ऐक्जीक्यूशन नहीं कर पाए ?

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, शिक्षा की जो दिशा है मैं समझता हूं कि वह सही नहीं है । शिक्षा के बारे में जो 'इन टोटल' सोचकर कल का जो नागरिक होने वाला है, जो कल का पोलिटीशयन होने वाला है, बिजिनेसमैन बनने वाला है, कल भारतीय बनने वाला है क्या उसकी भारतीयता के बारे में, नेशनलिस्टिक स्पिरिट के बारे में आपने विचार किया, शिक्षा की सही दिशा उसको दी ? परिणाम क्या हो रहा है कि आज स्टुडेंट्स के नाम पर खालिस्तान की बात सबसे ज्यादा करने वाला सिख स्टुडेंट फैडरेशन है, जहां भी स्टुडेंट अनरेस्ट होता है वहां स्टुडेंट पहले आता है । तो स्टुडेंट को सही दिशा देने की कोशिश नहीं हुई । आपने इस ढंग से विचार नहीं किया जिसके परिणाम हम भुगत रहे हैं । न केवल स्टुडेंटस बल्कि टीचर्स भी आपने ऐसे तैयार किए हैं कि जब परीक्षाओं का समय आता है तो वे हड़ताल करते हैं । हमारे गुजरात में परीक्षा की तिथि तय हुई तो टीचर्स ने हड़ताल कर दी । टीचर्स को पढाने की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। टीक है सिक्युरिटी के मैं हक में हूं लेकिन परीक्षा के समय हड़ताल उचित नहीं है । यह तीर्थ भूमि है, उसके लिए उनको जिम्मेदार होना चाहिए । छात्र 80 परसेंट परीक्षा में कैसे ला सकता है । 10 हजार या 20 हजार देकर 90 परसेंट कैसे ला सकता है, कैसे ऐक्जामिनर को पैसा देकर च हे इंजीनियरिंग हो, मेडिकल हो, इलेक्ट्रानिक्स हो, इसमें एडमीशन लेने का वह मैनेज कर लेता है । जिनने पोलिटिकल पार्टीज के लोग होते हैं वे भी टीचर्स या स्टुडेंट्स को कंट्रोल करते हैं । तो जब दूसरे पर कंट्रोल करने की नीयत होगी तो स्वायत्तता कैसे रहेगी ? यू० जी० सी० उसके ऊपर बैठा है, शिक्षा मंत्रालय उसके ऊपर बैठा है, सब तरह के पोलिटिकल अपाइंटमेंट्स चाहे वी० सी० हो, हैड आफ दि डिपार्टमेंट हो, होते हैं तो यह इलेक्शन कमीशन की तरह बन गया है, तो कैसे आप आटोनोमस कालेजों को बनाएंगे ? जिस ढग से यू० जी० सी० की शिकायत होती हैं, जितने भी चासलर्स है जिनके ताल्लुकात यू० जी० सी० से है वे जानते हैं । आप सबकी कांफ्रेंस बुलाइए, उनसे पूछिए कि कालेजों को किस तरह से आटोनोमस बनाया जा सकता है, किस ढंग से उनको साइंटिफिक बनाया जा सकता है जिससे शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में मदद मिल सके ? न कि पोलिटिकल एगल से । शिक्षा मंत्रालय हमारे जो सरस्वती मन्दिर हैं इनको अगर सही ढग से रखे तो अच्छा होगा । इससे भावी पीढ़ी को लाभ होगा । आज भावी पीढ़ी के बारे में आप देखिये कि जितने भी कालिजेज से निकलते है उनको अनएम्प्लायमेंट के सिवा कुछ नहीं मिलता । कालिज बेकारों को पैदा करने की एक फैक्टरी है । इससे जो निकलते है वे अनएम्प्लाइड रहते है । जैसे किसी चीज की सप्लाई ज्यादा होती है और डिमांड कम होती है यह भी उसी तरह से है । अनएम्प्लाएड यूथ अनरेस्ट करेगा । अनएम्प्लाएड को नौकरी देने के लिए आपके पास जगह नहीं है और न आपने इस किस्म की पढ़ाई कराई है जिससे वे देश की या समाज की सेवा में लग सके इसलिए ये दिशाविहीन स्टुडेंट्स हैं । ये दिशाविहीन स्टुडेंट्स क्या करेंगे ? आपको जो सही ढंग से सही दिशा देनी चाहिए वह नहीं दे रहे है । उन स्टुडेंट्स में न राष्ट्र प्रेम है और न उनको अपने पर भरोसा है । इस बारे में आपको कुछ सोचना चहिए । कुछ सुझाव मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहूगा ।

स्वायत्त कालेजों की स्वायत्तता सिर्फ शैक्षिक स्वायत्तता तक सीमित नही रहेगी । वह इससे आगे बढ़कर प्रशासनिक स्वायत्तता में ढल जायेगी । परिणामतः प्रबन्ध समिति और प्रिंसीपल अधिक शक्तिशाली हो जायेंगे । स्वायत्तता कालेजो के शिक्षकों और कर्मचारियों की सेवा शर्ते चूंकि स्वायत्तशासी कालेजों की प्रबन्ध समितियां अपने-अपने स्तर पर तय करने को स्वतन्त्र होगी, इससे न केवल सेवा शर्तों की एक रूपता समाप्त हो जायेगी बल्कि शिक्षकों की सेवा-सुरक्षा कमजोर होगी प्रबन्ध-समितियां मनमानी करेंगी ।

दूसरा, साधारणतया अल्पसंख्यकों की शिक्षा-संस्थाएं चाहेंगी कि उन्हें स्वायत्त कालेजों का दर्जा दिया जाये । इन

[श्री शंकर सिंह वाघेला]

कालेजों को जो स्वायत्तता प्राप्त होगी, उसका अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग दुरुपयोग करेंगे, अल्पसंख्यक हितों को राष्ट्रीय हितों पर तरजीह दी जायेगी ।

तीसरा, कालेज एक छोटी इकाई है, इस छोटी इकाई के स्तर पर महत्वपूर्ण शैक्षिक नीतियां बनाने और निर्णय लेने के लिए पर्याप्त विशेषज्ञ उपलब्ध नहीं हो सकते, इसके मुकाबले विश्वविद्यालय एक बड़ी इकाई है जहां ऊंचे दर्जे के पर्याप्त शैक्षिक विशेषज्ञ प्राप्त हो सकते हैं ।

स्वायत्त कालेज की स्थापना के प्रस्ताव के परिणाम स्वरूप शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में पहले से ही मौजूद दोहरापन और गहरा होगा । स्वायत्त कालेजों के रूप में अच्छे कालेज और गैर स्वायत्त कालेजों के रूप में घटिया कालेज, ऐसी दो श्रेणियां बन जायेंगी । आज जैसे विश्वविद्यालय के विभागों में नियुक्त शिक्षकों की तुलना में कालेज शिक्षक दूसरे दर्जे का समझा जाता है, फिर स्वायत्त कालेज के शिक्षक के मुकाबले गैर स्वायत्त कालेज का शिक्षक घटिया दर्जे का समझा जायेगा जिससे शिक्षकों को बड़ा नुकसान होगा ।

यदि किसी संस्था के विकास के लिए स्वायत्तता इतनी वांछनीय वस्तु है तो फिर कुछ चुनी संस्थाओं को ही स्वायत्तता क्यों दी जाये, सभी संस्थाओं को स्वायत्तता क्यों न दी जाये ।

स्वायत्तशासी कालेज बनाने के लिए केवल वही कालेज चुने जा रहे हैं जो पहले ही अच्छे कालेज माने जाते हैं । यदि ये कालेज मौजूदा एफिलिएटिंग सिस्टम के अन्तर्गत अच्छे कालेजों के रूप में उभर सके है तो जरूरत इस बात की है कि हमें मौजूदा एफिलिएटिंग सिस्टम को ही अधिक चुस्त, कुशल और प्रभावी बनाना चाहिए और मुट्ठी भर कालेजों को विश्वविद्यालय की छत्रछाया से अलग कर दें ।

सरकारी नीति में अन्तर्विरोध है । एक ओर सरकार कालेजों को स्वायत्तशासी बनाने का दिखावा कर रही है और दूसरी ओर विश्वविद्यालयों की स्वयत्तता पर लगातार हमले किये जा रहे हैं । विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग तो स्वायत्त संस्था न रह कर सरकार का एक महकमा भर बनकर रह गया है । विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की कथनी और करनी में भारी अन्तर है । वह बात स्वायत्तत की करता है पर आचरण और व्यवहार में उत्तरोत्तर केन्द्रीकरण बढ़ता जा रहा है । यह केन्द्रीकरण यू०जी०सी० की ओर से या विश्वविद्यालय की ओर से होता है ।

स्वायत्तशासी कालेज की कल्पना नवोदय विद्यालय जैसी ही एलीटिस्ट कल्पना है । इसमें छात्रों को यह मुश्किल है कि हमारी फीस इतनी बढ़ जायेगी कि आउट आफ कंट्रोल हो जायेंगे ।

ये मेरे कुछ सुझाव हैं । लोगों को यह डर है कि स्वायत्तता से कोई मतलब नहीं रहेगा । तो मैं माननीय अपने साथियों की आवाज में इस बिल को सेलेक्ट कमेटी को रैफर करने का समर्थन करता हूं । पालिटिकल जितना कम हो अच्छा है । एक ही यूनिवर्सिटी आप न चुनें । 25 सालों में 82 कालेजों का विश्लेषण करके क्या रिजल्ट निकले हैं उनका अध्ययन करके अच्छी शिक्षा नीति बनाइये । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना वक्तव्य समाप्त करता हूं ।

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं । इस विधेयक द्वारा दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम में स्वायत्त कालेज बनाने का प्रावधान विशेष रूप से किया जा रहा है । जब कि वर्तमान अधिनियम में केवल तकनीकी कालेजों के संबंध में स्वायत्तता का प्रावधान है । नई शिक्षा नीति के तहत स्वायत्त कालेजों पर बल दिया गया है । यह अवधारण नई नहीं है । सन् 1964 --66 में शिक्षा आयोग की संस्तुति में इस पर बल दिया गया था कि

स्वायत्त कालेज बनाये जायें ताकि वे अपना पाठ्यक्रम बना सकें, प्रवेश नीति निर्धारित कर सकें और परीक्षाओं का संचालन कर सकें । पिछले वर्षों में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा निरन्तर जोर देने के बावजूद देश में 25 से अधिक ऐसे कालेज नही हो पाये । इस समय भारत सरकार की नई शिक्षा नीति के तहत स्वायत्त कालेजों की स्थापना ही नही बल्कि विश्वविद्यालय के विभागों में भी स्वायत्ता लाने पर बल दिया जा रहा है । इस संबंध में लोगों के मन में आशंकाएं आई है । दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के शिक्षक सघ ने इसका विरोध किया है । दूसरे राज्यों के शिक्षकों ने भी इसका विरोध किया है । बिहार में भी बिहार शासन ने पटना विश्वविद्यालय के 10–11 कालेजों को स्वायत्ता देने का प्रस्ताव किया है और वहां का शिक्षक संघ इसका पुरजोर विरोध कर रहा है । विरोध किस कारण से हो रहा है । इस पर भारत सरकार को सोचना चाहिए । वास्तविक बात यह है कि स्थितियां स्पष्ट नही हैं और इसका पता नहीं है कि स्वायत्ता का अर्थ क्या होने जा रहा है । अगर स्वायत्ता में केवल पाठ्यक्रम निर्धारित करना है या प्रवेश की नीति निर्धारित करना है या परीक्षाओं का संचालन करना है और केवल इतनी शक्तियां दी जा रही है तो यह एक मायने रखता है । लेकिन अगर उस कालेज के प्रबन्धन की जिम्मेदारी उसे दी जा रही है तो दूसरा अर्थ लगता है ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, भ्रम इससे भी उत्पन्न हो रहा है कि राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति के दस्तावेज में एक पैराग्राफ है जिसकी ओर मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आर्षित करना चाहता हूं । इसके पैरा 5.28 में कहा गया है कि जो अनुबन्धित कालेज या महाविद्यालय हैं उनकी संख्या घटाई जाय । इस पैराग्राफ के अध्ययन से ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार भविष्य मे महाविद्यालयों को अनुबंधन नही देगी, संबंधन नही दिया जाएगा, उसकी स्वायत्ता अपने आप में स्वतन्त्र होगी । शिक्षा की चनौती दस्तावेज में स्पष्ट रूप से कहा गया है और शिक्षा नीति के दस्तावेज में कहा गया है कि इस देश की शिक्षा में निरन्तर गुणात्मक ह्रास हुआ है । कोठरी आयोग ने भी 1964–66 में कहा था कि इस देश में घटिया कालेजों, सब स्टेंडर्ड कालेजो का अधिक विकास हुआ है जिसके कारण शिक्षा में गुणात्मक विकास नही हो पाया है । सरकार की मंशा स्वायत्ता से यह है अब कालेजों का अनुबन्धन, सबंधन विश्वविद्यालय में नहीं होगा और महाविद्यालय स्थापित होने पर उन्हें स्वायत्ता दी जायेगी । कुछ सवालों के आधार पर हमें आशंका है कि शिक्षा में इससे भयानक अराजकता फैल जायगी । इसे सरकार को स्पष्ट करना चाहिए और यह भी स्पष्ट करना चाहिए कि आखिर सरकार की मंशा क्या है । दूसरी बात शिक्षक संघ ने अभी उठाई है कि अगर प्रबन्धन की जिम्मेदारी भी उन्हें दी जायेगी तो प्रबंध समिति कैसे गठित होगी । जो सूचना मिली है अभी तक उस सूचना से यह स्पष्ट है कि ऐसी प्रबंधन समितियों में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग और सरकार का वर्चस्व होगा । इस बात की आशंका है कि ये सभी महाविद्यालय पूर्णरूप से सरकार के नियंत्रण में होंगे । उन्हे इस बात की आशंका है कि ऐसे कालेज, ऐसे महाविद्यालय विश्वविद्यालय से पूर्णरूप से अलग-थलग हो जायेंगे । साथ ही उनको इस बात की आशंका भी है कि नियुक्ति की जो वर्तमान पद्धति में प्रबंधन समिति की क्या दृष्टि होगी । किस प्रकार से शिक्षकों की सेवाए सुनिश्चित होंगी, शिक्षा नीति के दस्तावेज में ऐसे स्वायत महाविद्यालयों के बारे में कहा गया है कि भारत सरकार की ओर से सहायता की पद्धति के बारे में कुछ सिद्धांत होंगे । अगर ऐसा है तो फिर प्रबधन में शिक्षकों के हितों का सरक्षण कैसे होगा ? इस संबंध में भारत सरकार की स्पष्ट नीति होनी चाहिए । जब तक इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार की स्पष्ट दृष्टि नहीं होती, जब तक ये तमाम बातें स्पष्ट नही हो जाती हैं शिक्षक समुदाय इसे सहज स्वीकार नहीं

[श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र]

कर सकता है। उनकी आशंकायें इस वक्त जायज मालूम पड़ती हैं। स्वायतता तथा नई शिक्षा पद्धति का समावेश आप शिक्षा में करने जा रहे हैं। यहां पर निजी प्रबधकों द्वारा संचालित महाविद्यालयों को सरकार के या विश्वविद्यालय के नियंत्रण में लाने की मांग वर्षों से होती रही है। तमाम राज्यों में विश्वविद्यालय और महाविद्यालयों की संख्या बढ़ गई है जैसे बिहार का उदाहरण लें। बिहार में अधिकांश 90 प्रतिशत महाविद्यालय विश्वविद्यालय के स्वामित्व में है। लेकिन अब जो नये महाविद्यालय खुले हैं या खुलने वाले है उन्हें अलग स्वायतता दी जायेगी तो उनका क्या स्वरूप होगा? क्या सरकार की यह मंशा है कि विश्वविद्यालयों को जो यह शक्ति दे रहे हैं, उनके नियंत्रण में स्वशासी आप दे रहे हैं तो वैसे विशिष्ट महाविद्यालय को किस तरह वह दर्जा दिया जायेगा, उनका सामान्य दर्जा क्या होगा? शिक्षा के व्यापक विकास और परीक्षा आदि की कुशलता की बातें हैं उनको ध्यान में रखकर यह किया जायेगा। दूसरा यह कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की ओर से एक एक्रेडिटेशन एण्ड एसेसमेंट कौंसिल की अवधारणा है वह क्या है? वैसे सभी स्वायत महाविद्यालय इस कौंसिल के सदस्य होंगे। इस कौंसिल द्वारा उस महाविद्यालय के शिक्षकों का परीक्षण होगा तथा उनकी योग्यता को आंका जायेगा और उसके आधार पर भविष्य के लिए इन महाविद्यालयों की शिक्षा नीति निर्धारित की जायेगी। महोदय, इन स्वायत महाविद्यालयों के संबंध में कई प्रकार की भ्रांतियां और आशंकायें व्याप्त हो गई हैं। मैं एक बात यह भी कहना चाहता हूं इस स्वायतता की अवधारणा अमेरिकन प्रणाली है। इस प्रणाली में विद्यार्थियों को छूट होती है कि वे जिस प्रकार का भी पाठ्यक्रम स्वीकार करना चाहें स्वीकार कर सकते हैं। अपने देश ने ब्रिटिश प्रणाली को स्वीकार किया है और अपने देश के विश्वविद्यालयों और महाविद्यालयों का पाठ्यक्रम वर्षों-वर्षों तक चलता रहता है। शिक्षा नीति के दस्तावेज में भी इस बात पर बल दिया गया है कि हमारा पाठ्यक्रम काफी पुराना पड गया है और हमारी आवश्यकताओं का समावेश नये पाठ्यक्रम में होता नहीं है इससे तत्काल नयी पद्धति स्वीकार करने में कठिनाई होती है लेकिन विश्वविद्यालयों में गुणात्मक सुधार के लिए परीक्षा में सुधार लाने के लिए, शिक्षकों को आकर्षित करने के लिए, विद्यार्थियों की प्रतिभा का समुचित उपयोग करने के लिए जो नयी योजनाएं भारत सरकार की होंगी वह स्वागतयोग्य होंगी लेकिन एक बात अवश्य विचारणीय है वह यह कि इस देश की शिक्षा में समाज के बहुत बड़े तबके का अभी तक प्रवेश नहीं हो पाया है और एक सर्वेक्षण के मुताबिक यह जानकारी मिलती है कि इस देश के तमाम संगठित क्षेत्रों पर, शिक्षण संस्थाओं पर, सरकारी सेवाओं में, औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों में, केवल पांच प्रतिशतश परिवारों का वर्चस्व स्थापित है और 95 प्रतिशत विशेष कर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के जो हैं उनका प्रवेश हुआ ही नहीं है। हमारे यहां लोकतान्त्रिक प्रणाली है, समाजवादी राष्ट्र की हमारी परिकल्पना है। हमने संविधान की प्रस्तावना में बराबरी की बात कही है, समान अवसर की बात कही है लेकिन व्यवहार में हम सब को समान अवसर दे नहीं सके हैं। इस नई शिक्षा नीति में नयी उम्मीदें लोगों में जगी हैं कि समाज में उसी तबके, उसी वर्ग को, समुदाय को अवसर मिलेगा जो पिछडे हुए हैं, जो वंचित रहे हैं इन सुविधाओं से। आज समाज में तनाव का एक मुख्य कारण है कि बहुत बड़ा तबका आधुनिक सुविधाओं से वंचित है संगठित क्षेत्र की सुविधाओं से वंचित है। इसलिए महाविद्यालयों, विश्वविद्यालयों की शिक्षा में ऐसे वर्गों का प्रवेश बड़ी संख्या में नहीं हो पाया है और ऐसे वर्गों का प्रवेश बड़ी संख्या में क्यों नहीं हो पाता है क्योंकि वे आर्थिक दृष्टि से बड़े कमजोर हैं, सामाजिक रूप से पिछड़े हैं और पिछले कई वर्षों में वे दबे रहे हैं, राष्ट्र की मुख्य धारा से अलग रहे हैं। इस उच्च शिक्षा की परिकल्पना अगर समानता की दृष्टि से की जाए और बराबरी की दृष्टि से की जाए, सब को हिस्सेदारी देने की दृष्टि से की जाए तो जरूर हम को नये ढग से सोचना पड़ेगा। इसलिए हमारी सरकार के लिए बड़ा आवश्यक है कि जब शिक्षा के संबंध में कोई चिन्तन

करे या कोई संशोधन सम्बन्धी विधेयक प्रस्तुत करे तो उसका मार्गनिर्देशक सिद्धांत होना चाहिए उस परिवर्तन से संशोधन से ऐसे तबकों को कैसे लाभ दे सकते हैं, सुविधाएं दे सकते है । अगर आर्थिक सहायता बड़ी मात्रा में ऐसे समुदाय के बच्चों को दे नहीं सकेंगे, उनके बच्चों में आकर्षण पैदा नहीं कर सकेंगे तो सामाजिक तनाव और जो मानसिक द्वंद लोगों के मन में इन दिनों बढ़ता जा रहा है उसे हम नियंत्रित नही कर सकेंगे। एक बात हमारे माननीय सदस्य ठीक ही कह रहे थे कि यह स्वायतता की बात कर रहे है आप कालेजों के बारे में, विश्वविद्यालयों के बारे में लेकिन विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थिति क्या है ? क्या विश्वविद्यालयों में स्वायतता है ? केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में भी उनके विभिन्न संकाय निकाय कार्यरत नहीं हैं, उनके बोर्ड नही हैं, एग्जीक्युटिव कौसिल नही हैं, एकेडेमिक कौसिल नहीं हैं तथा दूसरी सस्थाएं भी नहीं हैं। शिक्षकों और विद्यार्थी की जो साझेदारी विश्वविद्यालय प्रबन्धन में होनी चाहिए वह नहीं है । बिहार की स्थिति अत्यंत ही दयनीय है और यह विचारणीय भी है इस दृष्टि से कि वहां के विश्वविद्यालयों की स्वायत्तता पूर्णतया समाप्त कर दी गई है। कई वर्षों से वहां न सिनेट है, न सिंडीकेट है, न एकेडेमिक कौसिल है और न वहां पाठ्यक्रम निर्धारण करने की समिति है और सारी शक्ति कुलपतियों में निहित कर दी गई है। अनुमान किया जा सकता है कि जहां 100/50 महाविद्यालय विश्वविद्यालय से सम्बद्ध हैं उसका प्रशासन केवल एक कुलपति कैसे चला सकता हैं और जब उस विश्वविद्यालय के प्रशासन में छात्रों की, शिक्षकों की साझेदारी नही हो तो फिर विश्वविद्यालय की क्या परिकल्पना है । बिहार में अभी हाल में एक घटना घटी है और उस पर भी मैं भारत सरकार का ध्यान लाना चाहूंगा। यह भारत सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है चूंकि शिक्षा को समवर्ती सूची में शामिल कराने के पीछे तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की मशा यह थी कि शिक्षा में एकरूपता लाई जा सके, राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण हम राज्यों में प्रसारित कर सकें और यह बडी कमजोरी रही है, बड़ी कमी रही है । शिक्षा की चुनौती है, एवं नये दस्तावेज में भारत सरकार का जो अध्ययन है उसमें इन तमाम बातो पर प्रकाश डाला गया है । राज्यों में विश्वविद्यालयो की स्थिति अत्यंत दयनीय हो गई है । शिक्षा का स्तर निरंतर नीचे गिरता जा रहा है । विश्वविद्यालयों के प्रशासन में राजनतिक हस्तक्षप इतना बढ़ गया है कि उनकी स्वायतता पूर्णरूप से समाप्त हो गयी है । बिहार के सभी विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थिति अस्तव्यस्तता की है। भारत सरकार को चाहिए कि जब समवर्ती सूची में शिक्षा को सम्मिलित किया गया है तो एक माडल अधिनियम का प्रारूप तैयार करे । सभी राज्यों को विवश करे कि एक प्रकार का अधिनियम पारित करें, एक प्रकार का प्रशासन सभी विश्वविद्यालयों में लागू किया जाये । विश्वविद्यालय के कुलपति की मर्यादा हो। बिहार के विश्वविद्यालयों में कुलपति की क्या मर्यादा है ? इसी से अनुमान किया जा सकता है कि कुलाधिपति के प्रसाद पर्यंत उनकी सेवा होगी । तो कोई भी सम्मानित व्यक्ति, कोई भी विद्वान, कोई भी लब्ध प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्ति ऐसी नियुक्ति को स्वीकार कर सकता है क्या ? जो घटिया किस्म का व्यक्ति होगा, जो खुशामदी होगा, सरकार के पसंद के लायक काम करना चाहेगा वैसा व्यक्ति ही कुलपति पद को स्वीकार कर सकता है और वैसे कुलपति से विश्वविद्यालय में स्वच्छता और कुशलता की ऐसी अपेक्षा नहीं की जा सकती है । बिहार की हालत इन दिनों बहुत खराब होती जा रही है और सबसे दुखद यह हुआ है कि पीछे दो दिन पहले ललित नारायण मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय के कुलपति डा० शकलूर रहमान की बर्खास्तगी इसलिए की गई कि कुलाधिपति द्वारा आयोजित बैठक में वे शामिल नही हुए थे। यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है । एक छोटे से चतुर्थ वर्ग के कर्मचारी की बर्खास्तगी इस आधार पर नही की जा सकती है। जो दैनिक मजदूरी पर काम करता है ऐसे मजदूर की छंटनी भी नहीं की जा सकती है और आपको जानकारी होगी, उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, कि काश्मीर विश्वविद्यालय में 15–20 साल तक प्रोफेसर रहने वाले व्यक्ति उस विश्वविद्यालय का कुलपति था। वहां विश्वविद्यालय की मर्यादा समाप्त हो गई थी, भ्रष्टाचार व्याप्त हो

[श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र]

गया था, प्राप्तांक बांटे जा रहे थे, डिग्रियां बेची जा रही थीं और ऐसे भारी भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करने की कोशिश डा० शकूलूर रहमान ने की लेकिन किसी राजनैतिक नेता के साथ उनका बनाव नहीं हुआ तो ऐसे लब्ध प्रतिष्ठित विद्वान व्यक्ति को अपमानित किया जाये तो फिर विश्व-विद्यालय की शिक्षा का क्या मान होगा। जो नयी स्प्रिट, जो भावना प्रधान मंत्री राजीव गांधी ने नयी शिक्षा नीति के अंदर व्यक्त की है यह उसकी अवमानना, उसका खुला उल्लंघन है। इसलिए हम भारत सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहते है कि ऐसी बातों में राज्य सरकार को छूट नहीं होनी चाहिए। समवर्ती सूची में शिक्षा रखने की इंदिरा गांधी की मंशा थी कि हम शिक्षा में एकरूपता लायेंगे, एक मर्यादा लायेंगे, एक स्वच्छता लायेंगे और आज विभिन्न राज्यों में शिक्षा पर आघात हो रहा है, बड़ा प्रहार हो रहा है और भारत सरकार अगर मूक दर्शक होगी तथा राज्य सरकारों को ऐसी कार्यवाही करने की छूट देगी तो शिक्षा पर बड़ा ही विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ेगा और उसका प्रभाव क्या होता है यह हमने पिछले सालों में देखा है जब 1974 में बिहार में बड़ा आंदोलन चला था विश्वविद्यालय से आंदोलन प्रसारित हुआ था। जब सरकार के स्तर से, मंत्री के स्तर से हस्तक्षेप होता है, प्राप्तांक दिलाने में या नियुक्ति कराने में या प्रोन्नति दिलाने में तो विश्वविद्यालय में अशांति फैलती है। एक छोटी सी कार्यवाही उस जमाने में शिक्षा मंत्री की ओर से की गयी थी उस पर बड़ा बवण्डर हो गया था और जो बिहार में इस समय डा० शकूलूर रहमान की बर्खास्तगी की गई है इससे इस बात की पूरी संभावना है कि वहां विश्वविद्यालय क्षेत्र में अशांती फैल सकती है। अभिभावक प्रसन्न है, शिक्षक प्रसन्न हैं, विद्यार्थी प्रसन्न हैं केवल कोई राजनेता प्रसन्न न हो और वह भी इसलिए कि घटिया किस्म के भ्रष्टाचार में वहां के वाइस चांसलर साझी-दार न हो रहे हों या भ्रष्टाचार के नियंत्रण को कम कर रहे हों जिससे उस राजनेता के स्वार्थ पर आघात पहुंचा हो, अगर ऐसी बातों पर भारत सरकार तटस्थ रहेगी, मूक दर्शक रहेगी तो नई शिक्षा नीति का कोई मान नही होगा और जनता पर इसका कोई असर नहीं होगा। जब तक भारत सरकार साकार भूमिका शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में निभाने की कोशिश नहीं करेगी। एक बात यह भी आवश्यक है कि कालेज

5.00 P.M.

के बारे में आशंका लोगों को है कि उनकी सेवा विश्वविद्यालय से अलग हो जायेगी और उन्हें आर्थिक संकट का मुकाबला करना पड़ेगा। जो भी प्रावधान किया गया है या जो शंकायें समाचार-पत्रों में हुई हैं कि चार लाख, छः लाख या सात लाख वार्षिक अनुदान होंगे जो पर्याप्त हो ही नहीं सकते उनके प्रबंधन और संचालन के बारे में इसलिये आपको आश्वस्त करना ही होगा कि उनकी कोई वित्तीय कठिनाई नहीं होगी और ऐसी बातें नहीं होनी चाहियें कि निजी प्रबंधन में ऐसे महाविद्यालयों की स्थापना की जाय और उन्हें कैपिटेशन फीस लेने की छूट दी जाय। क्योंकि कैपि-टेशन फी की समाप्ति के संबंध में भी तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने बार-बार हिदायतें जारी की थीं और भारत सरकार की हिदायतों के बावजूद भी आंध्र और कर्नाटक में कैपिटेशन फी की समाप्ति नही हो पाई है। लेकिन बिहार में यह समाप्त की गई है। बिहार में जिन महाविद्यालयों में चाहे वे अभियंत्रण महा-विद्यालय थे, चाहें वे चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय थे उनका अधिग्रहण सरकार ने कर लिया और कैपिटेशन फी को पूर्ण समाप्त कर दिया। लेकिन अभी भी भारत सरकार की मंशा के बावजूद आंध्र प्रदेश और कर्नाटक में ऐसे अभियंत्रण और चिकित्सा महा-विद्यालय चल रहे हैं निजी प्रबंधन और स्वामित्व में तो क्या भविष्य में इसी प्रकार के महाविद्यालय फिर से निजी प्रबंधन में चालू किये जायेंगे ? जो बातें कही गई, जो परिकल्पना की गई इस संबंध में बिना देखे ऐसे महाविद्यालयों को हम स्वायत्तता प्रदान कर दें यह गलती कभी नहीं की जानी चाहिये। आज जो महाविद्यालय हैं विश्वविद्यालय के अंगीभूत महाविद्यालय हैं, विश्वविद्यालय के स्वामित्व में चलने वाले महाविद्यालय हैं, जहां कुशलता है, जहां योग्य शिक्षक हैं, जिनकी परीक्षाएं अच्छी हैं, वैसे महा-विद्यालयों को ही आप स्वाययता प्रदान करें। घटिया किस्म के महाविद्यालयों के

बीच में स्वायतंता की होड़ नहीं होने दीजिये और नये महाविद्यालयों को कभी भी स्वायत्तता देने की बात नहीं सोची जानी चाहिये। 10 साल, 20 साल, 25 साल से जो स्थापित है अपने क्रियाकलाप से सरकार को जनता को संतुष्ट किया है ऐसे महाविद्यालयों को ही स्वायतता देने की बात सोची जानी चाहिये। अन्यथा जो शिक्षा के सबंध में कहा गया है भारत सरकार की ओर से शिक्षा नीति में जब विश्वविद्यालय के हालात, महाविद्यालय के हालात अच्छे नही हैं, उनकी अनेक समस्यायें हैं। यह कहा गया है कि शोध और अनुसंधान का प्रबंध नहीं है और इस देश की जो बड़ी-बड़ी शोध सस्थायें हैं वे सरकार के हाथ में हैं विश्वविद्यालय में नहीं जहां कि शोध, प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान के मुख्य केन्द्र विश्वविद्यालय में होने चाहियें लेकिन अपने देश में अलग से ऐसी संस्थाओं का संचालन हुआ है, प्रबंधन हुआ है, विश्वविद्यालय को मुख्य रूप से उच्च शिक्षा का, अनुसंधान का, शोध का केन्द्र होना चाहिये और इस बात का ध्यान किया गया कि इस समय विश्वविद्यालयों में यह सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है, अधिक पूंजी की आवश्यकता विश्वविद्यालय को है जिसकी पूर्ति भारत सरकार की ओर से की जानी चाहिये तभी उच्च शिक्षा से जो अपेक्षा है, राष्ट्र की ओर अपेक्षा है प्रधान मंत्री की नई नीति से उस अनुरूप विश्वविद्यालयों का, महाविद्यालयों का संचालन हो सकेगा। इसलिये मंत्री जी से मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि अनेक प्रकार की भ्रांतियां स्वायतता के संबंध में हैं। अगर सही बातें सही रूप में रखी जायें तो शिक्षक संघ की आपत्ति भी समाप्त होगी और योग्यता और क्षमता के आधार पर स्वायतता का गौरव वे स्वीकार करेंगे और मानेंगे कि इस मापदंड पर और उनकी कुशलता पर आप उन्हें यह मर्यादा दे रहे हैं, गौरव दे रहे हैं तो उसे वे अस्वीकार नहीं करेंगे। अभी उन्हें लगता है कि विश्वविद्यालय से अलग करके आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं इसलिये तत्काल आप उनको पाठ्यक्रम की छूट दीजिये, परीक्षा संचालन की छूट दीजिये लेकिन प्रबंधन में विश्वविद्यालय प्रशासन को अलग न करिये और लोगों के मन में यह धारणा भी नहीं बननी चाहिये कि ये स्वायत्त संस्थायें पूर्ण रूप से सरकार और विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के अन्तर्गत हो जायेंगी, उनका स्वामित्व हो जायेगा, उनका वर्चस्व हो जायेगा, जो शिक्षकों ने वर्षो-वर्षो से शिक्षक सघर्ष से हासिल किया है उस पर कोई आघात पहुंचने वाला है। अगर ये आशंकायें दूर होगी तो निश्चित रूप से लोग इसका स्वागत करेंगे। इन शब्दों के साथ इस विधेयक का हम समर्थन करते हैं। धन्यवाद।

SHRI ASHIS SEN (West Bengal): Sir, we are very much thankful to Dr. Jagannath Mishra for his half-an hour exhilarating speech. He has given us a lot of information. But I could not follow whether he spoke on the Bill before us or about the Universities in Bihar in general. I do not know whether he supported the autonomy provision.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): He has supported it at the very outset.

SHRI P. N. SUKUL (Uttar Pradesh): He has supported it.

SHRI ASHIS SEN: I thought he was speaking on the Delhi University Bill. But, ultimately, he spoke as Dr. Jagannath Mishra, the former Chief Minister of Bihar.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का विरोध करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं। ... **(व्यवधान)** ...

डा० रत्नाकर पाण्डेय (उत्तर प्रदेश): राम अवधेश सिंह जी का भाषण है, कोरम पूरा होना चाहिये।

ठाकुर जगत पाल सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): मेरा पाइंट आफ आर्डर है कि राम अवधेश जी के दल का कोई माननीय सदस्य नहीं है, कोरम पूरा है।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : जी हां, घंटी बजाई जाय। ... **(व्यवधान)** ...

श्री पशुपति नाथ सुकुल : कोरम तो है। मगर इनको पार्टी को सुनने वाले इनके दल के ही लोग नहीं हैं।

उप-सभाध्यक्ष (श्री सत्यप्रकाश मालवीय): राम अवधेश सिंह जी, आप जारी रखिये।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : मान्यवर, शिक्षा जैसे विषय पर सदन में जब चर्चा हो तो बिल्कुल दलगत भावना से ऊपर उठकर बातचीत करनी चाहिये और इसका आभास अभी माननीय सदस्य डा० जगन्नाथ मिश्र के भाषण से हमको मिला है और मैं अपेक्षा करता हूं कि इस तरह के भाषण सत्ता-पक्ष की ओर से और होते, तो मुझे खुशी होती और देश की जनता को भी खुशी होती। लेकिन खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि सत्ता पक्ष का जो भी आदमी उठता है, वह क्रिटिकल ढंग से किसी बिल का समर्थन नहीं करता है बल्कि आंख मूंदकर उसका समर्थन करता है। इस तरह से राष्ट्र नहीं बनता है। शिक्षा ऐसी चीज है, जो राष्ट्र बनाने वाली चीज है, राष्ट्र के निर्माण की चीज है। इसलिये इस पर बात करते समय हम को दलगत भावना से ऊपर उठकर बात करनी चाहिये।

महोदय, इस छोटे से संशोधन से शिक्षा-जगत में इतनी बड़ी विषमता का दरवाजा खुलेगा, जिसकी कल्पना आमतौर पर सहज ढंग से नहीं की जा सकती। अभी तक तो यह देश जर्जरित था प्राथमिक विद्यालयों में विषमता की वजह से, प्राथमिक स्तर की पढाई-लिखाई में कितनी विषमता थी और जितनी विषमता है, उससे यह देश जर्जरित है। इस देश की शिक्षा बिल्कुल बीमार सी हो गई है, लकवामार सी हो गई है, इसमें निर्माण की क्षमता खतम हो गई है, प्राथमिक शिक्षा जगत में, लेकिन इस संशोधन से उच्च शिक्षा जगत में भी विषमता का दरवाजा ऐसा खुलेगा, जिसकी कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती और इसका इतना मारक परिणाम इसके खिलाफ होगा, जिसको सहज ढंग से आप अनुमानित नहीं कर सकते। यह इसलिये बनाया जा रहा है कि स्वायतता का नाम देकर, मैं कह सकता हूं थोड़ा कड़ा लफ्ज होगा, यह इलिट क्लास के लिये, धनी बाप के बेटों के लिये बढ़िया से बढ़िया कालेज स्वायतता के नाम पर बनाने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है। जैसे प्राथमिक शिक्षा में अलग-अलग 14, 15 तरह के स्कूल होंगे। महोदय, बिना ब्लैक बोर्ड के, दरी और टाट के स्कूल भी चलते हैं और एक हजार से लेकर दो हजार रुपया प्रतिमाह खर्च करने वाले स्कूल भी चलते हैं। यह प्राथमिक शिक्षा जगत में इतनी विषमता है। उसी तरह से अब एक ही विश्वविद्यालय में स्वायतता के नाम पर इतनी तरह के कालेज बनाए जाएंगे जिसकी कि कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती है। एक ही विश्वविद्यालय में पचासों, सैकड़ों ऐसे कालेज बनेंगे जिनका पढ़ाई का स्तर अलग होगा। उसका सिलेबस बनाने, परीक्षा पद्धति का उसको अधिकार देकर पूरी स्वायतता देने की जो व्यवस्था की गयी है उसमें सिलैबस अलग ढंग के बनेंगे और परीक्षा लेने से अंक देने तक के भी अलग-अलग प्रावधान होंगे। इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि एक ही विश्वविद्यालय में सैकड़ों तरह के कालेज खुलेंगे, सैकड़ों स्टैंडर्ड के कालेज खुलेंगे। उसमें बड़े बाप के बेटों के लिए बढ़िया कालेज बनेंगे और जो कैपिटेशन फी की समाप्ति की बात श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने कही थी उसके प्रतिकूल काम होगा। श्रीमती गांधी की जो भावना थी कि शिक्षा में एकरूपता लायी जाएगी, वह एकरूपता समाप्त होगी और विषमता का दरवाजा खुल जाएगा।

महोदय, मैं यह चाहता हूं कि माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी जल्दबाजी नहीं करें। जल्दबाजी करने से उनका उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं होगा। इन्होंने कहा है, "केवल वही विश्वविद्यालय जिससे महाविद्यालय सम्बद्ध है, उन विद्यार्थियों को उपाधि प्रदत्त करेगा जिन्होंने परीक्षा में अर्हता प्राप्त कर ली है।" इसका मतलब यह है कि यूनिवर्सिटी मूक दर्शक रहेगी और अलग-अलग कालेज अलग-अलग स्टैंडर्ड स्थापित करेंगे अपनी पूंजी के अनुसार। इसमें कोई दस पूंजीपति मिलकर कालेज

खोल देंगे, कोई एक ही पूंजीपति एक बहुत बड़ा कालेज खोल देगा और उसका स्तर ऊंचा उठाएगा । उसमे जो कैपिटेशन फी देगा, बड़े और धनी बाप का बेटा एक ही विश्वविद्यालय मे अच्छी शिक्षा प्राप्त करेगा और जो विद्यार्थी साधारण हमारे जैसे बाप का बेटा होगा, किसान का बेटा होगा वह उसमें प्रवेश प्राप्त नही कर सकेगा । इस तरह आप उच्च शिक्षा स्तर में भी भारी विषमता का दरवाजा खोल रहे हैं । यही बात डा. जगन्नाथ मिश्र ने कही कि जब शिक्षा को आपने समवर्ती सूची में रखा है और यह आपका पावन और पवित्र उद्देश्य था कि एकरूपता लाएंगे तो एकरूपता लाने के कदम उठाइए (**सभ्य की घंटी**). अगर आप एकरूपता लाने का कदम नहीं उठाते है तो और भी गड़बड़िया होंगी । मान्यवर, जैसा कि श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र ने बिहार के विश्वविद्यालयों की अवगति के बारे में, दुर्गति के बारे मे बताया, मैं एक हल्का मिसाल इधर देना चाहता हू, मगध विश्वविद्यालय में जो कुलपति है सीनेट और सिंडिकेट के कंट्रोल में कुछ भी नही है, कोई नियन्त्रण नहीं है और 26 कालेजो के 26 प्रिंसिपलों का नियुक्ति हुई वहां 2–3 महीने से लगातार संघर्ष कर रहे है वहां के शिक्षक । किस बात के लिए क्योंकि 65 फीसदी अंक प्राप्त जो अनुभवी हैं वैसे शिक्षकों को प्रिंसिपल नही बनाया गया बल्कि जिनको 45 फीसदा नम्बर प्राप्त हुए, अंक प्राप्त हुए, इन्टरव्यू में उनको प्रिंसिपल बना दिया गया और मात्र इस आधार पर कि अमुक प्रिंसिपल अमुक जाति का है । जाति के आधार पर वहां बनाया गया और वहां के माननीय मंत्रीजी ने आश्वासन दिया कि हम ऐसा नहीं होने देंगे । मैं माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री के मार्फत चाहूंगा कि भारत सरकार इस बारे में सीधे या यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन के जरिए बिहार सरकार से और मगध विश्वविद्यालय से पूछे और दखल दे इस काम में कि जो जूनियर थे, जिनके अंक कम थे, अन्तरवीक्षा में 45 फीसदी वाले, 55 फीसदी वाले जो इन्टरव्यू हुए, वैसे शिक्षकों को प्रिंसिपल क्यों बहाल किया गया जबकि 65 फीसदी, 72 फीसदी जिनके अंक थे, उनको अन्तरवीक्षा में बहाल नही किया गया, उनको नियुक्ति नहीं की गयी और रातों-रात 26 को बुलाकर उनको चार्ज दिया गया . . .

उप-सभाध्यक्ष (श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय): कृपया समाप्त करें ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : महोदय, मैं कह रहा हूं कि बहुत संगीन बात है । वे पूरे सूबे मे बिहार मे आन्दोलन चला रहे है, वे सत्याग्रह कर रहे हैं, धरना दे रहे हैं और अभी तक इस पर कोई सरकार की ओर से या यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन की ओर से सुनवाई नही हुई है । तो मैं आपके माध्यम से भारत सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि यह बहुत संगीन मामला है इसमें 26 प्रिंसिपलो की जो नियुक्ति हुई है उस नियुक्ति को रद्द करने के लिए भारत सरकार कार्रवाई करे–सीधे, सीधे तो नही मैं कह सकता हू लेकिन यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन और मगध विश्वविद्यालय के कुलपति और राज्यपाल के जरिए भी दबाव डाला जा सकता है और उनको अन्तरवीक्षा के जो नम्बर दिए गए हैं वे नम्बर आप मांगा के देख सकते है कि मैं जो बोल रहा हूं उस बात में सच्चाई है कि नहीं । अगर इस बात मे सच्चाई है तो यह इजाजत नहीं दी जानी चाहिए कि कोई कुलपति इतनी मनमानी और इतनी धांधली करे कि वह सारी मर्यादाओ को तोड़ दे और फिर इस ढंग मे वहां करे जैसे कोई अधिनायक करता है ।

मान्यवर, अपने को समाजवादी कहने वाली इस सरकार से मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि समाजवादी तो कहती लेकिन समाजवादी शब्द की बू भी नही है । ठीक ही श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र न कहा कि जो यह एटोनोमी की परिकल्पना है वह हम आयात कर रहे हैं अमेरिकी की शिक्षा पद्धति से । क्या किसी समाजवादी देश में . . .

उप-सभाध्यक्ष (श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय): कृपया आप समाप्त कीजिए । जितना आपका समय है उससे काफी ज्यादा हो गया है ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह दो मिनट ही तो ज्यादा हुए हैं... (**व्यवधान**).... महोदय, मैं इस सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह की एटानोमी विषमता-मूलक स्वायत्ता क्या किसी समाजवादी देश में है ? क्या रूस में है, क्या युगोस्लाविया में है, क्या रुमानिया में है, क्या स्वीडन में है, नार्वे में है, किसी समाजवादी देश में है, यह पूंजीवादी पद्धति है जो इपीरियलिस्ट कंट्रीज में है, स्वायत्तता के नाम पर विषमतामूलक शिक्षा वे चलाते हैं और अलग-अलग वर्गों के लिए अलग-अलग तरह की संस्थाए खड़ी करते हैं । आप भी यही कह रहे हैं कि स्वायत्तता दे रहे हैं । स्वायत्तता जैसे लुभावने शब्द में आपकी भावना सही नहीं है, आप पूंजीपतियों के बच्चों के लिए, भ्रष्टाचारियों के बच्चों के लिए शिक्षा पद्धति तैयार कर रहे हैं और स्वायत्तता के नाम पर एक ही विश्वविद्यालय में तरह-तरह के कालेजों की स्थापना करने की आपकी यह साजिश है । इसलिए यह जन विरोधी है, यह जनता की भावनाओं के प्रतिकूल है, आम जनता के हित के खिलाफ है । इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि आप विवेकपूर्वक कदम उठाएं और इसको सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजें ताकि इस पर ठोक से विचार हो सके और इसमें और भी जो संशोधन आवश्यक हैं वे किए जा सकें ताकि नई शिक्षा नीति की जो मूल भावना है उसको आप सही ढंग से लागू कर सकें और उस दृष्टि से उसमें संशोधन किए जाए ताकि यह जन विरोधी जो इसका उद्देश्य है वह खत्म हो सके । उद्देश्य अच्छा बताकर घटिया काम करना अच्छा नहीं है । आप चाहें कि अच्छा काम हो जाए तो होगा नहीं । आपका उद्देश्य भले ही अच्छा हो, लेकिन इसका अंजाम बुरा निकलेगा । सांचा अगर मिट्टी का भी हो और आप शेर बनाएंगे तो उससे शेर की ही तस्वीर निकलेगी ऊंट या हाथी नहीं निकलेगा । जो बिल आप बना रहे हैं उससे जो उच्च शिक्षा निकलेगी वह ऐसी निकलेगी जो विषमतामूलक होगी और ऐसी विषमतापूर्वक होगी जिसकी हम कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकते हैं । अगर लागू हो गई यह आपकी स्कीम तो हम कल्पनातीत विषमता में फंस जाएंगे । धन्यवाद ।

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में शिक्षा और संस्कृति विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एल० पी० साही) : श्रीमन्, कल से जो बातें हो रही हैं सदन में उसकी ओर मैं ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहूंगा और बहुत संक्षेप में उस पर प्रकाश डालने की कोशिश करूंगा ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : पूरे विस्तार में आइए ।

श्री एल०पी० साही : अच्छी बात है । कल यह बात कही गई कि स्वायत्त संस्थाओं के बनाने से ऐवलीटिस्ट लोगों का इसमें प्रभाव बढ़ेगा । आज भी कुछ सदस्यों ने इस बात को दोहराया है । तो मैं सदन के सामने आपकी मार्फत बताना चाहता हूं कि संस्थाओं को आज भी हम एक दूसरे के ऊपर या नीचे मान लेते हैं या बना देते हैं । आज दिल्ली युनिवर्सिटी की बात ले लीजिए तो किसी महाविद्यालय में 80 प्रतिशत से ऊपर के ही विद्यार्थियों का नामांकन होता है । उसके बाद किसी दूसरे में 75 प्रतिशत के ऊपर होता है, तीसरे में 70 प्रतिशत के ऊपर होता है, तो आज भी जो संस्थाए जैसी हैं, उनकी मान्यता वैसी बनी हुई है, आटोनोमस हों या न हों, आज भी हम किसी को ऊंचा मानते है किसी को नीचा मानते हैं । तो हम एक ऐसा वातावरण बनाना चाहते हैं जिसमें कंपिटिशन आए, जिसमें सब आगे बढ़ने की कोशिश करें । अगर इस विधेयक पर ध्यान दिया जाए तो इसमें यही है कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्याशय के जो टेक्निकल और मैनेजमेंट के इस्टीटयूशंस हैं उनको उनको स्वायत्तता दी जाए । जनरल एजुकेशन में जहा सीधे आर्ट्स, कामर्स और साइंस की पढ़ाई होती है उन

कालेजों को स्वायत्तता प्रदान करने का अधिकार दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय को दिया जाता है । आधा अधिकार उसको पहले से ही है हम उस को एक्सटेंड कर रहे हैं । बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने जनरल पालिसी पर भाषण दिया है और बहुत आशंकाए व्यक्त की हैं उसकी गुंजाइश इस छोटे से अमेंडमेंट में तो नहीं है

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : इसी में दरवाजे खुल रहे हैं ।

श्री एल०पी० साही : जो आशंकाए शिक्षकों के बारे में व्यक्त की गयी हैं मैं साफ करना चाहूंगा कि यह स्वायत्तता किसी संस्था के ऊपर से लादी नहीं जा रही है । जब तक वह कालिज खुद नहीं दर्खास्त देता है तब तक बात चलेगी नहीं । यूनिवर्सिटी को स्वायत्तता नहीं देता । यू.जी.सी. किसी को स्वायत्तता अपने से डिक्लेयर नहीं करता । जब वह वकील या संस्था जिसे स्वायत्तता चाहिए इसके लिए दर्खास्त देगा, अपना प्रस्ताव लायेगा तब उसका विवेचन होगा कि इसके लायक है या नहीं । इसके पास इतनी संस्थाए हैं या नहीं, विद्यार्थी हैं या नहीं, मकान या बिल्डिंग है या नहीं, लाइब्रेरी है या नहीं, लबोरेटरी है या नहीं । इसका इंस्पेक्शन भी किया जाता है ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : कानून बनते-बनते हजारों संस्थाएं खड़ी हो जायेंगी ।

श्री एल०पी० साही : इसका प्रावधान दोनों तरफ के सदस्यों ने किया है । यह जो रिकमेंडेशन है सबसे पहले 64 से 66 में जो शिक्षा आयोग बना है, डी.एस. कोठारी जो इस देश के जाने-माने विद्वान हैं, चिंतक हैं, विचारक हैं, इसी आयोग ने इसकी सिफारिश की थी । लेकिन यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट कमीशन, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग उसके अंदर सिर्फ 22 सस्थाओं को स्वायत्तता दे सका अभी तक । अब ऐसा विचार हुआ था कि यह जो एक्सपेरीमेंट है जो सिर्फ 22 संस्थाओं के ऊपर हुआ उनकी संख्या बढ़े । अब ये 62 संस्थाए हो गयी है । सम्भव है हम कुछ और ऐसी सस्थाओं को स्वायत्तता प्रदान कर सकें जो अपने पैरों पर खड़ी हो सके । जितना ध्यान एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की तरफ है उससे ज्यादा ट्रस्ट इस बात पर है कि हमें क्या कैरीकुलम बनाना है, क्या कोर्स आफ स्टडी बनानी है । एक तरफ यह बात होती है कि सभी जाकर जकड़ जाते हैं ब्यूरोक्रेसी में, यूनिवर्सिटी की फाइलों में जाकर जकड़ जाते है । अगर हमें किसी को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए सुविधाए प्रदान करते है और वे अपनी इच्छानुसार नया कोर्स शुरु करते हैं । तो उसका हम क्यों न सहायता दें, क्यों न उसकी पीठ पोंछें । देखिए बहुत सी आशंकाएं व्यक्त की गयी । लेकिन मद्रास यूनिवर्सिटी ने इसके लिए पाच साल के बाद एक कमेटी बनायी थी, रेव्यू कमेटी । उस रेव्यू कमेटी ने क्या पाया । सबसे ज्यादा सस्थाए तमिलनाडु में है । उस रेव्यू कमेटी ने क्या पाया उसका मै आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं :

"Some of the colleges have sincerely tried to upgrade the structure and provide extra courses of practical and skill-oriented studies. Teachers and students were found to be adequately motivated to work out the autonomous status successfully though some of them have a feeling that they have to work more under autonomous status. Colleges have been able to hold examinations and declare results intime. Teachers are involved in framing of syllabi and there is considerable enthusiasm in making innovations. Some students and teachers have, however, reservations that the periodic tests and assignments involve considerable workload on them. Some students have expressed their unhappiness that innovative evaluation procedures make their performance difficult to compare with those of students from other colleges. On the whole, the Committee was satisfied with the experiment and felt that the auonomous status

[श्री एन० पी० साही]

had contributed significantly to the performance of the colleges." On the basis of this report, the autonomous status of these colleges has been extended in Tamil Nadu.

एक यूनिवर्सिटी ने इवेल्यूएशन कमेटी बनाई और उसकी जो रिपोर्ट है उसको मैंने सदन के सामने पेश किया । इससे स्पष्ट जाहिर होता है कि हमने नई दिशा में बढ़ने की कोशिश की है। यह सही है कि इसमें विद्यार्थियों और शिक्षकों, दोनों को ज्यादा समय खटना पड़ा है । यह मानी हुई बात है, इसमें मैं भी दूसरी राय नहीं रखता । लेकिन देखना होगा कि समाज का आकार क्या हुआ ? समाज का आकार यही हुआ कि इम्तहान का परीक्षा फल समय पर निकला, नया कोर्स शुरु हुआ, ज्यादा विद्यार्थियों और शिक्षकों को खटना पड़ा । लेकिन समाज आगे बढ़ा, शिक्षा की गाड़ी आगे बढ़ी, ये इसके फाइडिन्ग्ज हैं जो इवेल्यूएशन कमेटी बनी थी । जहां तक आगे का सवाल है, कोई नई संस्था खुलते ही अटोनोमस हो जाएगी, ऐसी बात नहीं है क्योंकि अटोनोमस बनने के लिए देखना पड़ेगा कि उनके पास संसाधन ऐसे हैं या नहीं, उनके पास मकान है या नहीं, लेबोरेटरी है या नहीं, लायब्रेरी है या नहीं ,शिक्षकों को वेतन दिया जाता है या नहीं, वहां पर पढ़ने लिखने की क्या सुविधाएं हैं, क्या वातावरण, है, ये सब चीजें देखने के बाद ही कोई संस्था स्वायत्तशासी संस्था करार दी जा सकती है ।

जहां तक दूसरी बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं, उनके संबंध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो भी विश्वद्यालय हैं वे इन स्वायत्त संस्थाओं से बहुत डाइवर्ट हो जाएंगे, अलग हो जाएंगे, ऐसी बात नहीं है । उनका संबंध विश्वविद्यालयों से है । आखिर उनको डिग्रियां तो विश्वविद्यालय से ही मिलेंगी । यह तो एक स्टेप है । पहले कोई संस्था स्वायत्त संस्था हुई और बाद में उसमें विद्यार्थियों की संख्या बढ़ी तो आगे चलकर यह डीम्ड युनिवर्सिटी भी बन सकती है । ऐसा इस देश में कई जगहों पर हुआ है ।

उप-सभाध्यक्ष (डा० आर०के० पोद्दार) : पीठासीन हुए । इसमें मूलत : इस बात का प्रयास किया गया है कि पढ़ाने की पद्धति, कोर्स और सिलेबस में उन्हें स्वतंत्रता रहे । अब कहने के लिए लोगों ने कहा है कि वे आयल आफ एक्सीलेन्स हो जाएंगे और कोई कहता है कि हम इसमें जल्दी क्यों कर रहे हैं, कांसेन्ट कालेज नेसेसरी हैं, इत्यादि कई बातें कही गई हैं । मैं तो कोई जल्दी नहीं कर रहा हूं । यह तो छोटी सी तरमीम है। जो अधिकार दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय को दूसरे कालेजों के बारे में हैं यही अधिकार यूनिवर्सिटी को इन कालेजों के बारे में दिये जायें ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : यह तो बड़ा घातक है ।

श्री एल०पी० साही : जिसने जैसा चश्मा लगा रखा है, हरा, पीला, या लाल, उसको वैसा ही दीखेगा । जाकी रही भावना जैसी, हरि मूरत देखी तिन वैसी ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : लेकिन आपको मालूम है, देखन में छोटे लागे, घाव करें गम्भीर ।

श्री एल०पी० साही : श्री लक्ष्मण ने कई बातें कही हैं जिनसे पता लगता है कि शिक्षण संस्थाओं से उनका संबंध रहा है। डा. जगन्नाथ मिश्र ने भी कई बातों का जिक्र किया है । उनका भी कई शिक्षण संस्थाओं से संबंध है । तो यह बात मानी हुई है कि आज की परिपाटी में 74 परसेंट वाला ऊपर हो गया और साढ़े 73 परसेंट वाला नीचे हो गया । अभी यही पद्धति है । इसको हटाने का कोशिश करनी चाहिए और सरकार कोशिश भी कर रही है । इसके लिए विविध स्थानों पर बातें हुई हैं, विचार-विनिमय हुआ है और इसको हटाने के लिए सरकार चाहती है कि सेमेस्टर

सिस्टम कामयाब हो और उनका इवेल्यूएशन लगातार होता रहे और अगर नम्बर भी दिये जाये तो आधा, चौथाई की वजह से जो नीचे ऊपर हो जाता है उसके ग्रेड रखे जायें, 5–7–10 ग्रेड रखे जायें ताकि जिसका नम्बर पहला था उसको ए ग्रेड दिया जाय और इसी प्रकार से ए+और बी तथा बी+ग्रेड हों । आज जो एक नम्बर से या आधे नम्बर से ऊपर नीचे हो जाते है, उस हालत में यह नहीं होगा । लेकिन जो पद्धति अभी तक चली आ रही है उसको बदलने में भी समय लगता है । हम उस दिशा में बढ़ रहे हैं । अभी हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि हम अमेरिकन पेटर्न ले रहे हैं । मैं उनको याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि वह अमेरिकन पेटर्न नहीं है । अमेरिका ने इण्डियन पेटर्न अपनाया है । हम अपना पेटर्न भूल गये हैं । हमारे यहां ऋषि-मुनियों के अलग-अलग आश्रम हुआ करते थे । कहीं पर व्याकरण की पढ़ाई होती थी तो कहीं पर वेदान्त पढ़ाया जाता था । अमेरिका ने इंडियन पैटर्न लिया है । हम अमेरिकन पटर्न को नहीं अपना रहे है । हम अपने पुराने पैटर्न को याद करें ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : आज के वैज्ञानिक युग में, इस युग की टेक्नालाजी में क्या चलेगा ?

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, इसमें जो मैंने अपना संशोधन प्रस्तुत किया है कि इसको प्रवर समिति के सुपुर्द किया जाय तो इस संबंध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जितने भी माननीय सदस्य इस पर बोले हैं उनमें श्री कमल मोरारका , प्रो० लक्ष्मन्ना, श्री शकर सिंह वाघेला और श्री राम अवधेश सिंह ने स्पष्ट रूप से इस बात का समर्थन किया है कि इस विधेयक को प्रवर समिति के सम्मुख भेजा जाय । जितने भी माननीय सदस्य बोले हैं ....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. R. K. PODDAR): I also support you!... *(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : आपने भी इसका समर्थन किया है । वही मैं कह रहा हूं कि जितने भी माननीय सदस्य बोले हैं इस विचार विमर्श में उन्होंने बहुमत से इस बात का समर्थन किया है कि इसको प्रवर समिति में भेजा जाय । उधर के माननीय सदस्य श्री पवन कुमार बांसल ने भी कुछ प्रावधानों के संबंध में अपनी शंका व्यक्त की है । इसमें विस्तार से जाने की इस समय मैं आवश्यकता नहीं समझता । श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र जब अपने विचार व्यक्त कर रहे थे तो उन्होंने भी इस बात को कहा कि इससे शिक्षकों के मन में इस विधेयक के प्रति कुछ भ्रम हैं। उन्होंने भी अपने भाषण में इस विधेयक के प्रति शंका प्रकट की है । इसलिये मेरा मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध है कि वे सदस्यों की संशोधन को स्वीकार कर लें और इसको भावनाओं का आदर करते हुए मेरे इस संशोधन को स्वीकार कर लें और इसको प्रवर समिति के सुपुर्द करने के मेरे प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करें।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. R. K. PODDAR): Mr. Minister, do you want to say something?

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: No, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. R. K. PODDAR): I shall now put the amendment moved by Shri Satya Prakash Malaviya to vote. The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi University Act, 1922, be referred to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha consisting of the following Members, namely:—

1. Shri Chaturanan Mishra
2. Shri Yashwant Sinha
3. Shri Shanker Sinh Vaghela
4. Shri B. Satyanarayan Reddy
5. Shri V. Gopalsamy
6. Shri Kailash Pati Mishra
7. Shri M. A. Baby
8. Shri Mohd. Khaleeur Rahman

[Dr. R. K. Poddar]

9. Shri Dayanand Sahay

10. Shri Satya Prakash Malaviya

with instructions to report by the first day of the next Session."

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. R. K. PODDAR): I shall now put the motion moved by Shri L. P. Shahi to vote. The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi University Act, 1922, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. R. K. PODDAR): We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was proposed.

SHRI N. E. BALARAM (Kerala): Sir, I am opposing. This is third reading.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry): Now you cannot.

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: Why not?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. R. K. PODDAR): What do you want to say?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Can you show the rules?

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: I can show you the rule. I can show you the conventions. I can show you everything.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, please send him to his seat.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. R. K. PODDAR): Just one minute.

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: No, Sir. I am opposing it basically.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. R. K. PODDAR): On what do you want to speak? In third reading?

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: This is third reading. I am opposing the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. R. K. PODDAR): O.K. Go ahead, Sir.

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: I am going to state my reasons and points. Though the idea of autonomous colleges was a part of the New Education Policy, though it was passed by this Parliament, they should know, they should take into consideration the fact that the entire academic world is opposed to this idea; I assert it. Suppose you ask a teacher among the teaching community. They are the proper persons to say something about education. According to the understanding of the teaching community, they have got their own apprehensions about the implementation of this idea of autonomous colleges because education has become business nowadays in India. In some States this business is controlled by liquor kings. Those who are selling liquor, brandy, foreign whisky, everything, have entered education.

डा० रत्नाकर पाण्डेय : यह शिक्षा को शराब कह रहे हैं (व्यवधान) यह बहुत गलत बात है (व्यवधान)

ठाकुर जगतपाल सिंह : कर्नाटक में ऐसा हो रहा होगा (व्यवधान)

डा० रत्नाकर पाण्डेय : यह शिक्षा को समझते नहीं हैं।

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: With money they have entered the area of

education. I can give Mr. Narayanasamy a number of examples in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, are you referring to Karnataka?

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: I can give a number of examples in Tamil Nadu. Why Karnataka? In Karnataka, in Bihar, in Tamil Nadu, in Maharashtra, in Kerala, everywhere a large number of educational institutions are controlled by liquor kings. That is why I say now it has become business. So, we should be all the more careful.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: You are referring to your own Government in Kerala.

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: We are speaking plain facts. You can come to my room. I will explain to you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. R. K. PODDAR): Let him explain his views.

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: I am explaining my apprehensions. Why are you afraid about the point we are debating? This is a very serious issue. Don't take it lightly. I know that all the teachers in the Delhi University are opposed to it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. R. K. PODDAR): He will take more time if you interrupt. Let him finish, please.

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: The entire teaching community in the Delhi University is opposed to this Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR R. K. PODDAR): Please conclude quickly.

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: I am coming. Why do you want these autonomous colleges? Why do you want them now? I ask these questions. What are the advantages of having autonomous colleges? He spoke about autonomous colleges in Tamil Nadu. I do not want to enter into that controversy now, at present, because it will take much time. There are a number of government colleges under universities, and there are a number of private colleges also affiliated to universities. At least the universities have got minimum control over these colleges now. Now what are you going to do? Now you are going to allow them everything from the preparation of the curriculum to the end of examinations. The entire right, the whole right in the educational field is to be given to autonomous colleges themselves. No body has got any control over it. The only control is that of the so-called UGC. Some time back I was very appreciative of the NGC as an institution. The UGC was doing a big service to the teaching staff and to education.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): From the bosom please strike the right point. Perestroika.

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: Too much of Perestroika will be required, because you are playing in the hands of toddy; liquor kings. Several colleges are going to be controlled by such people. You are giving them the entire right now. Even the minimum authority which the University had over the colleges is going to be taken away. Autonomous colleges means autonomy in examinations, autonomy in curriculum, autonomy in appointment of teachers, autonomy in everything. I don't know what will happen to the teaching world and education. I have my own apprehensions. So far the universities have been controlling it. They have been preparing for the examinations and conducting the examinations. The universities have got Academic Council. They are deciding about text-books and curricula. Now all these powers are being handed over to individual colleges. That is what we mean by the

[Shri N. E. Balaram]

autonomus colleges. What else is the meaning of this new idea? I don't think this new idea will enourage, enrich and improve our education system. It is going to create a number of problems in the coming period for the teachers and the students. There will be corruption everywhere. If this new idea of giving autonomy to the colleges was debated threadbare in a select committee we would have been able to gather the opinion of several sections of people of the country, but you have rejected that idea. I don't know what is the hurry to pass it overnight. So, I have no other way but to oppose this Bill. When you change the education system you should thing several times before you do so. You should have cooperation of the people who are working in that field. But unfortunately you are not prepared to seek the advice and experience of those people who are working in that field. The entire teaching community is opposed to that. All the Teachers associations have passed resolution's against giving autonomy to colleges and have urged you to postpone its passing. That was the request. You did not pay any attention to that. Are they fools? Of course, you have got every right to legislate because you are all powerful. You can do everything in the world. You are taking such an attitude. So, even at this last stage I am going to tell you, please reconsider the whole question because we cannot afford to play with education. I may agree with you on many points, but on this question of giving autonomy, you should think twice bofore you act. That is my request.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. R. K. PODDAR): You have already spoken.

SHRI RAM AWADHESH SINGH: Yes, but he did not reply to me.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. R. K. PODDAR): All right.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : मान्यवर मंत्री महोदय ने जान-बूझकर मैंने जो शंका व्यक्त की थी उसके बारे में कुछ नही कहा है । अगर उसके बारे में कुछ आश्वासन देते तो मैं बोलने के लिए नहीं खड़ा होता । मैंने दो-तीन मूल बातें कही और जान-बूझ कर उनको मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब मे छुआ नहीं है । पहली बात यह है कि मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से सदन में यह आश्वासन चाहता हूं कि जो स्वायत्तता दी जा रही है सिलेबस बनाने की अलग-अलग तो क्या उसका स्वायत्तता प्राप्त महाविद्यालय दुरुपयोग नहीं करेंगे इसकी क्या गारंटी मिल सकती है ? क्योकि उसमें कैपिटेशन फीस की संभावना बढ़ जायेगी और बड़े लोगो के लिए अलग कालेज खड़े हो जायेंगे और साधारण लोगों के बच्चों के लिए अलग और घटिया किस्म के कालेज खड़े होंगे । जैसे प्राथमिक विद्यालयों में टाट वाले स्कूल भी हैं और डेढ़ हजार रुपये महीना खर्च करने वाले स्कल भी है । तो इसके बारे मे क्या कैपिटेशन फी नहीं चलेगी ऐसे विद्यालयों में क्योकि इनका जो मूल संशोधन है एक लाइन का क्या है ? वह कहता है कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में टेक्नीकल कालेज, प्रोफेशनल कालेज की अटोनॉमी है केवल आम शिक्षा के लिए आर्ट्स में, कामर्स में इसमें नहीं है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जितने विद्यार्थी हैं उसमें से दो-ढाई फीसदी केवल टेक्नीकल और प्रोफैशनल एजुकेशन प्राप्त करते है और बाकी 95 से 97 फीसदी विद्यार्थी आम शिक्षा प्राप्त करते हैं और वही आई. ए. एस. और आई. पी. एस. कपीट करके देश की ब्यूरोक्रेसी को कंट्रोल करते हैं । फिर आप ऐसी शिक्षा पद्धति चलाना चाहते हैं कि आप और विषमता फैलाकर जो साधारण घरों के बच्चे और बड़े घरों के बच्चे भी एक जगह पढ़ सकते थे पब्लिक स्कूल से निकलकर यहां कम से कम उच्चतर शिक्षा में एक जगह बैठकर पढ़ते थे तो उनमें भी आप फिर ऊंची शिक्षा में फर्क कर रहे हैं । इसके बारे में मेरी शंका है ।

दूसरी बात मैंने बिहार के बारे में कहीं थी । दूसरी बात के बारे में मंत्री जी जरा बताएं कि 26 प्रिंसिपलों की नियुक्ति में मगध विश्वविद्यालय में जो धांधली हुई है उसके बारे में क्या यह मगध विश्वविद्यालय

को कोई निर्देश देंगे और साथ ही उसकी अतरवीक्षा के जो नम्बर है, जो अंक है उस की जांच करेंगे कि क्यों ऐसी धांधली की गई ?

इन दोनों बातों का जवाब मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा ।

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: Sir, this is the last reading of the Bill and I want to allay the fears of my friend. I will just cite an example of his own State, Kerala. There are more than 7000 high schools in Kerala State and very few of them are under administration of the Government. Although the Government is meeting the entire cost of pay and establishment, they are being looked after by Committees. So is the case in West Bengal. So is the case in Gujarat. So is the case in many other States. Does that go to prove that the standard of education there has fallen down just because schools are under some Committee management? All our IITs are autonomous. The Institutes of Business Administration at Ahmedabad, Bangalore and Jamshedpur are autonomous institutions. Have the conditions deteriorated there? Have they brought it down? Is there any capitation fee charged? So making an institution autonomous is not linked with the capitation fee. Capitation fee is another matter. We know that in some States they are charging capitation fee. Up till now the Government of India or the Technical Education Council did not stop that, but now that the Technical Education Council has been constituted, this year they are going deep into the matter as to how this capitation system can be abolished and is no more in the picture. So far as Mr. Ram Awadhesh Singh's apprehensions are concerned, there is a provision for close monitoring, there is a provision for evaluation of these autonomous colleges after a period of three years, after a period of five years and when monitoring and evaluation is going on, where is the fear? After all, there are 5,500 colleges in this country. Out of 5,500 colleges, if our target is achieved in time... *(Interruptions)*....

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : महोदय, मेरा जवाब हिंदी में दीजिए । मैं तो अंग्रेजी नहीं समझता हूं ।

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: I am also replying to him, not only to you. After all, there are 5,500 colleges... *(Interruptions)*.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : हमारा जवाब आप हमारी भाषा में दें ।

श्री एल.पी. साही : यह ईयरफोन लगाइए ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : मैं अंग्रेजी आपसे ज्यादा पढ़ा हूं, लेकिन कृपया मेरी भाषा में जवाब दीजिए ।

श्री एल.पी. साही : आप पढ़ तो सब लेते हैं, लेकिन समझते नहीं । यही दिक्कत है ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. R. K. PODDAR): Let him complete.

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: There is a provision in the guidelines itself for monitoring and evaluation. After all, the degree is to be given by the university. The university has a right to look into its working. The UGC has a right to look into its working. So, there are ample provisions for checking any malpractices and the Member should not only think aobout the other side of it. We should also feel that out pleople are capable..*(Interruptions)*..

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : मगर विश्वविद्यालय के बारे में कुछ बोलिए कि विश्वविद्यालय की धांधली के बारे में आप कुछ करेंगे या नहीं ? आप बिहार से आते हैं, आप विश्वविद्यालय की धांधली के बारे में वहां प्रिंसिपल की नियुक्तियों की धांधली के बारे में आप कुछ करेंगे या नहीं ? .... **(व्यवधान)**.... मैंने यह कहा कि यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांटस कमीशन के जरिए या राज्यपाल के जरिए या किसी के जरिए तो आप यह कर सकते हैं । ... **(व्यवधान)**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. R. K. PODDAR): The question is:

That the Bill be passed.

The motion was adopted.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—Contd.

Notification of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, together with an Explanatory Memorandum on the Notifications:—

(i) No. 240/88—Central Excises, dated the 9th August, 1988, prescribing effective rates of basic excise duty for unwrought aluminium and specified aluminium products.

(ii) No. 241/88—Central Excises, dated the 9th August, 1988, increasing the basic excise duty on aluminium sheets from 11 per cent to 18 per cent if such sheets are intended for use in the electrolytic process for manufacture of aluminium or zinc.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6379/88 for (i) and (ii)].

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. 233/88—Customs, dated the 9th August, 1988, reducing the basic customs duty on aluminium ingots from Rs 1,000 per MT to Rs. 500 per MT, under secion 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, together with an Explanatory Memorandum on the Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6378/88].

THE DOCK WORKERS (REGULATION OF EMPLOYMENT) AMENDMENT BILL, 1987.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill further to amend the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948, be taken into consideration.

Sir, with your permission, I would like to say a few words while moving the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Bill, 1987 for consideration and passing of the same. The Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act 1948 does not contain any express provisions for annual reports of the Dock Labour Board being sent to the Government or for laying of the annual reports and the audited accounts of these Boards before the two Houses of Parliament. Sir the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table of the House of the 7th Lok Sabha, has in its 21st report, presented to Lok Sabha on 14th August 1984, recommended as follows:—

I quote:

"The annual reports and audited accounts of all the Dock Labour Boards should be, in future, laid on the Table of the House along with review of the Government within nine months of the close of the accounting year and if necessary amendment may be made in the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 or the rules, if any, made thereunder, in that regard."

Sir, the Committee also recommended that the annual report and the audited accounts for the year 1977-78 to 1982-83 should be placed on the Table of the House. This was implemented. Thereafter, the reports for the period 1983-84 are also being placed. Now, a Specific provision is being made in the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948, to provide that the Dock Labour Board shall submit to the Government annual reports on its working and a provision is also being made for laying annual reports and audited accounts on the Table of the Houses of Parliament or the State Legislature, as the case may be. In the case of Major Ports, the Central Government is the appropriate Government and the respective State Governments are the appropriate Governments in respect of Minor Ports.

6.00 PM.

This is implementation of the recommendation of the Committee I don't think anybody has got any objection. It is good that it is put on the Table of the House. (*Interruptions*)

The question was proposed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. R. K. PODDAR): Let the Members speak. Shri Sunil Basu Ray.

SHRI SUNIL BASU RAY (West Bengal): I will speak tomorrow.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. R. K. PODDAR): All right. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: This is the recommendation of a Committee of the House. It should be implemented.

SHRI RAM AWADHESH SINGH (Bihar): But the House must discuss it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. R. K PODDAR): Now the House stands adjourned and will meet tomorrow a 11 A.M.

The House then adjourned at two minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 10th August, 1988.